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Medical Conviction Holds; Democrats Elect Walker; No Swiss-Nazi Trade Pact

The World's Day—January 18, 1943

Washington: Antitrust Conviction Is Upheld

The Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the American Medical Association on a charge of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law by alleged activities against a group health organization in the District of Columbia.

The Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan to be Price Administrator.

Restaurants will be rationed on processed fruits and vegetables but customers will not have to turn in ration coupons at such places, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Patrons will be able to use all their coupons for food to eat at home.

Savings of $700,000,000 have been effected by renegotation of war contracts in the United States, reports Representative Vinson (D) of Georgia, seeking renewal of the House Naval Committee's authority to investigate war costs. Brokers who served no other purpose than to obtain contracts for their clients have received about $15,000,000 since 1939, he disclosed. [Financial Page.]

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee unanimously approved a bill permitting the merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

The strike of anthracite miners was referred to President Roosevelt by the War Labor Board meeting in emergency session. [Page 1.]

The House Rules Committee unanimously approved a resolution calling for an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission.

National: Walker, Democratic Party Chairman

The Democratic National Committee, meeting in Chicago, complied with President Roosevelt's wishes and elected Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General to the Party Chairmanship from which Edward J. Flynn resigned after presidential nomination as Minister to Australia. [Page 8.]

Counsel for James C. Petrillo and eight other officers of the A. F. of L. American Federation of Musicians asked the Federal Court in Chicago to dismiss a Government request for an injunction to prevent enforcement of the union's ban on making records for public purposes.

At Camden, N. J., the Aircraft Carrier Cowpens—fourth carrier launched there in 20 weeks and a day—went down the ways at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yards.

A bill introduced in the Tennessee Legislature by Senator Bilbrey of Clay County would impose a six per cent tax on the dues collected by all labor unions in Tennessee, whether international, national, or local. The tax would go to elementary schools.

In Buffalo, N. Y., approximately 300 food stores have quit in the last six weeks, chiefly because of food shortages, Frank Wells, Vice-President of the New York State Food Merchants Association, has disclosed.

Boston's brief spring opera season has been canceled due to the ban on pleasure driving, announces H. Wendell Endicott, President of the Boston Opera Association. The Metropolitan Opera Association has paid annual visits from New York for the past 10 years.

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, President of the Council of State Governments, sent invitations today to Governors and other officials of the several states asking full participation in the Council's sixth annual assembly in Baltimore, Jan. 24-26.

In Europe: Swiss-Nazis Fail to Agree on Trade

Switzerland and Germany have been unable to agree on a new trade treaty after several months of discussions. Future economic exchanges will be on the basis of individual transactions

Swedish sympathy for their neighbor country was expressed in practical language recently when 35,000 Swedish workers gave up their 12th day holiday recently and worked for the benefit of Norway, their earnings going for contributions of food and clothing.

Report that 400 Poles have been released by American authorities after internment in Morocco since 1940 comes by way of the Axis-controlled Paris Radio. These Poles fought with the Spanish Republicans during the Spanish civil war, the radiocast said

Norwegian clergymen have protested sharply against anti-church measures of Quisling, disclosing in a message to parishes that 35 clergymen were "chased" from their posts while church archives and parish belongings were seized

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the city of Lyons and 90 arrests made during a roundup of an anti-Nazi underground movement, according to reports reaching London.

New England: Weather and Oil Relief to Area

Mild weather and currently adequate supplies of fuel oil today combined to bring relief to New England fuel crisis. [Page 2.]

Labor-Management team "headed for the winning touchdown" in the Greater Boston United War Fund drive. [Page 2.]

Problems ahead and their solution to be the main theme of the annual Foreign Affairs School conducted by The Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College, Jan. 19 and 20. [Page 2.]

New collegiate education standard predicted by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh as he addressed first mid-year wartime graduation yesterday. [Page 5.]

Americas: Germany to Withdraw Captain Niebuhr

Germany notified Argentina that Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, Nazi naval and air attache accused of espionage which resulted in the sinking of several merchant ships in the Atlantic, would be withdrawn in compliance with an Argentine request.

Africa: Peyrouton in Algiers Awaiting Orders

Marcel Peyrouton, who quit his Vichy-appointed job as ambassador to Argentina, has arrived in Algiers and placed himself under orders of Saint-Hardouin, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Gen. Henri Giraud's North and West African High Commissariat.

Gen. Henri Giraud has appointed "a German-hating military man as Acting Governor of Tunisia," says an Algiers dispatch. He is Major General Jurion, who joined his forces with General Giraud at the time of the Allied landings in Africa.

South Africa: Parliament Opens Seventh Session

The South African Parliament has opened its seventh session during which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts is expected to introduce a bill to enable South African soldiers to volunteer for service outside of Africa.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | DRIZZLE | WARM | COOL

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:08 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:39 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:10 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:39 a. m.

Sagansky Held In $30,000 On Bribe Charges

Alleged leader of racket re-arrested and lodged in jail after appearing in Middlesex Court.

Charges of "offer to bribe" and "conspiracy to bribe" the Aldermen of the City of Malden were brought today against Dr. Harry Sagansky, alleged leader of Boston's $90,000,000 number-pool racket, by Middlesex District Attorney Robert F. Bradford in the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex County. Dr. Sagansky was held in $30,000 bail and, unable to produce the money or securities, was taken to the East Cambridge jail.

Dr. Sagansky, a former Brookline dentist, was arraigned last Wednesday in Boston's Municipal Court and was freed after posting a $15,000 bail.

Saturday night Dr. Sagansky was re-arrested by State detectives, operating under directions from Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's office.

Arraigned with Dr. Sagansky in the Middlesex County Court this morning on the same charges was J. J. Carrigan, Malden filling station operator. He was held in $5,000 bail and not having the funds was also taken to the East Cambridge Jail.

One of the two straight bribery charges claimed that the pair offered to bribe Earl Chisholm, a member of the Board of Aldermen. The other bribery charge said they had tried to bribe Timothy Duffy, a former chairman of the Board, who is now an alderman.

The "conspiracy to bribe" charge claimed that the men attempted to bribe the aldermen.

While no mention was made of whether the bribes were attempts to establish beano games in Malden, now illegal, was not stated but observers in Malden felt that gambling interests were determined to have beano in the city.

The Board of Aldermen, it was understood in Malden today, were planning to meet tomorrow night to choose a chairman who would succeed Mayor Vernon C. Newman, who is soon to enter the armed forces. Mayor Newman has opposed beano ever since he came to office. However, the election of chairman of the Board of Aldermen will give the postholder the power to make beano legal, as in the absence of the Mayor the chairman of the Aldermen is acting Mayor.

Max Ulin, a former State Senator, was counsel for Dr. Sagansky. He asked the court to reduce the bail saying as a "reputable businessman" Dr. Sagansky would be on hand whenever the court wanted him.

The case was continued to Jan. 25, at which time the defendants are expected to make special pleading, possibly to dismiss the charges.

It was felt by close observers of Boston's drive last week to clean up the city's gambling syndicates that District Attorney Bradford held up on his prosecution of Dr. Sagansky in order that Attorney General Bushnell might make the first charges.

Heavy Raids Over Berlin and London; British Within 100 Miles of Tripoli; Montgomery Timed Crucial New Blow

British in no doubt as to victor in week-end raids — Comparison of damage done.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 18 — Night-bombing warfare which has blazed up again with the week-end raids on Berlin and London prompts the question, how does the damage in the two Capitals compare?

London today has the jaunty air of a city in no doubt who has come off best. The Nazi planes downed from the small but appreciable force totaling between 50 and 60 which attacked London and other areas in two distinct phases last night and in the early morning provides concrete evidence of the hot reception the raiders got here.

Meanwhile the RAF is thought not to have paid unduly heavily by losing 23 planes in the two nights of raiding Berlin.

Berlin Off Guard

Saturday night the British lost only one plane of a strong force, suggesting that Berlin was caught off its guard.

A cloud cover on the way over also aided the RAF. Last night in the bright moonlight British bombers had numerous running fights with German night fighters and 22 bombers were lost. But this figure is nevertheless below many expectations for the 1,200-mile round trip to Berlin.

Though Londoners returned to work today after the noisest and most disturbed night for 21 months, all the evidence goes to show that German retaliation on them has been so far a minor affair compared to British blasting of Berliners.

This fits in with encouraging evidence in other theaters of war of the mounting hitting power of the United Nations and dwindling Nazi strength.

Search for Victims

As various parts of London today hear again the familiar sound of debris and glass being shoveled up, as passersby pause to watch the distressing search for victims still entombed in their demolished houses, there are reassuring reflections on the probable balance sheet of the two nights' raiding of each other's capitals.

Bombs here were dropped mainly on the fringes of London. It is stated that no important buildings were hit, and industrial damage was comparatively slight.

It is thought that probably the enemy was dissatisfied with the results of the first attack between 8 and 10 p. m. and so sent another force of the same strength of 25 to 30 planes between 4:30 and 6 in the early morning when even fewer raiders are said to have penetrated London's outer defenses.

Over Berlin Saturday the RAF broke precedent in taking newspaper correspondents on the 1,200-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Scorched earth policy in Tripolitania leads to break between Nazis and Italians.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the British Eighth Army in Africa

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY in Tripolitania, Jan. 14, Delayed—The final round of the fight for Tripoli is about to start. This morning correspondents in the forward area heard the new battle plan and before this dispatch is flown to Cairo and relayed to America the zero hour will have passed and the Eighth Army should have resumed its advance.

The past fortnight's lull, when day after day communiqués stated "There is nothing to report from our land forces," has in reality been a period of most intense activity and preparation behind the lines.

When the full story is told, it will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most brilliant examples of military planning and organization on record. To bridge the 1,400 miles now separating United Nations allied forces from their main base water transport, motor trucks, railway and airplanes have been extensively employed. To meet urgent requirements unloadings in Bengasi harbor have been stepped up to double the original estimated maximum.

Sabotaged Engines Repaired

Diesel locomotives left behind by the retreating enemy on the Bengasi railway, sabotaged presumably beyond recovery, have been placed in operation by a company of United States Army Engineers. Sappers have cleared heavily mined roads in record time in order to enable endless lines of heavily laden trucks and tank carriers to crawl forward to the front. Much credit also belongs to the air transport units of the RAF and USAAF—especially an American unit which upon their arrival from across the Atlantic were immediately set to work ferrying food, equipment and supplies, including high octane, to forward landing grounds in order to enable fighters to keep up with the enemy.

While all this was in progress General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel sat uneasily in the Wadi Zem Zem position he occupied Dec. 28. General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was careful not to disturb him overmuch lest he take fright and pull out before the Allies were ready to hit him, as destruction of the enemy's forces is now fully as much a purpose of the campaign as the conquest of additional territory.

Awakening of Enemy

Nonetheless, despite this comparative respite, the enemy apparently sees the writing on the wall. Two weeks ago he began evacuating Government officials and prominent citizens from Tripoli by air. However, shortage of transportation and time precludes total evacuation of the European population as at Bengasi and elsewhere along the line of retreat. It is generally expected that before the Eight Army reaches Tripoli the latter will be declared open so that the troops can effect an orderly entry.

According to some reports the Italians and Germans are at loggerheads regarding demolition to be effected before withdrawal. The Germans advocate the same scorched earth policy as hitherto, whereas the Italians, for whom Tripoli has strong sentimental as well as property value, object to destruction of anything but the most strictly military installments.

This same difference of opinion presumably previously cropped up at Sirte, where the Germans had their way. But in the case of Tripoli the size, importance and pres-

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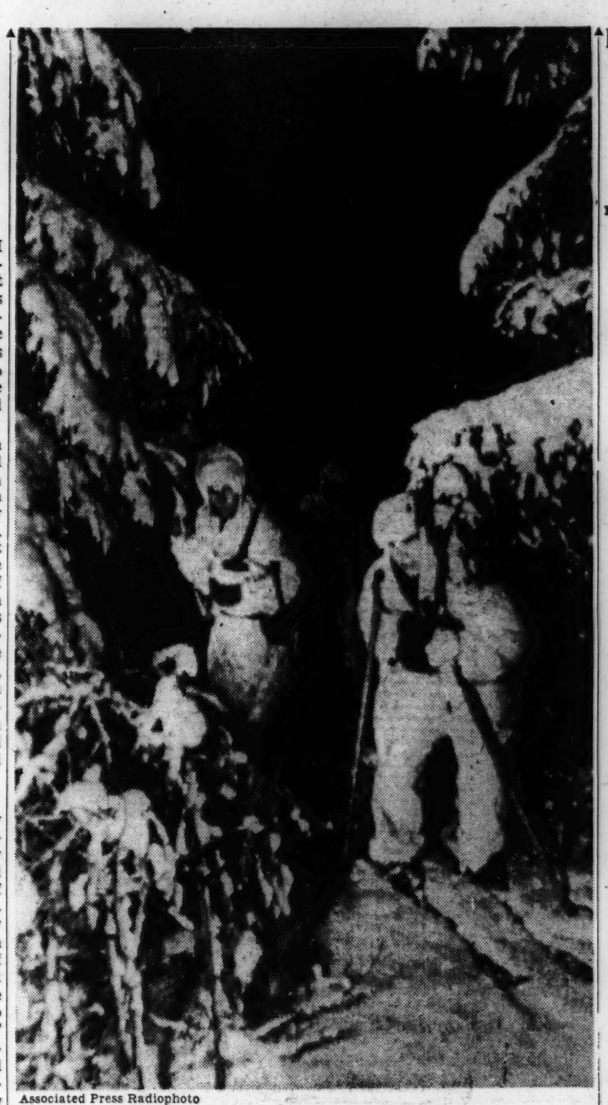

Associated Press Radiophoto

Soviet Scouts Patrol Forest

Red Army scouts, attired in white to blend with the snow-covered terrain, use skis to negotiate forests on their way to the front.

Montgomery is pursuing Rommel force; RAF hits Berlin twice; Russia moves ahead.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A new Russian drive, opening over the week end, in the center of the line toward Kharkov, has once more shown the weakness of the Axis military situation. Crushing raids on Berlin two nights in close succession and a renewal of General Montgomery's advance in Libya are helping to cripple the German war machine, but a greater effort to capitalize on their advantage undoubtedly is under consideration.

Repetition of the RAF heavy raid on Berlin on the night of Jan. 15-16—doubtless partly to ascertain the damage of the previous raid—was made last night. The Germans, taken off their guard in the first raid, were ready for the second raid with heavy antiaircraft fire and swarms of fighters and the RAF losses amounted to 22 heavy bombers, as against one plane lost in the first raid.

Moreover, the Nazis attempted a retaliation raid against London with something like 60 planes. Little damage, however, was reported, compared with effects of the four-ton bombs on Berlin, and few of the Nazis actually broke through London's outer defense ring.

The British Eighth Army was reported within 100 miles of Tripoli, Marshal Rommel's headquarters. Apparently it was not following the coast. By-passing Misurata, General Montgomery was sending advance units inland across the "hump" of Tripolitania. These have already reached Beni Ulid, 100 miles west of Tripoli, and Taurorga, some miles to the north. These forces were reported 80 miles beyond Buerat, where they had been stalled since late December. The British have moved on some 15 miles in the past 24 hours.

Owing to the completeness with which Flying Fortresses and other heavy bombers have leveled Tripoli itself, it is expected that Marshal Rommel will try to join hands with the German forces in Tunisia. The Germans were today reported to be evacuating civilians from Tripoli.

The latest Russian offensive is on a 50-mile front, from 50 to 100 miles south of Voronezh. It has brought them to within 140 miles of Kharkov the great steel center of the Donetz Valley The movement is beginning to take on the appearance of a wide encircling operation to contain the 1,000,000 or so Germans fighting in the south.

Some 150 miles farther south, the Russians, having captured Millerovo over the week end, pushed on 12 miles beyond almost to the great angle of the Donetz River.

At Kamensk, 40 miles below, another force was almost on the Donetz. One report, which needs confirmation, states that an actual crossing was made below Kamenetz at a point 85 miles from Rostov.

North Africa:

British Push Ahead In Pursuit of Rommel

The British Eighth Army, sweeping across Libya after breaking through General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defenses at Buerat, was reported within 100 miles of Tripoli in a thrust apparently designed to by-pass Misurata and other points along the African coast.

A communiqué from Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters announcing that the vanguard of the British Eighth Army had reached the vicinity of Beni Ulid indicated that his forces were taking a straight line across the Tripolitanian "hump" in an effort to get to Tripoli by the shortest possible route.

Beni Ulid is approximately 100

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Strategy of Allies Recast; Major Problems Appear

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 18 — Reassessment of the entire strategic outlook on the war in Europe and North Africa has been made necessary by the continued phenomenal success of the Russian offensives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—With offensive war now definitely under way and daily bringing new problems, major matters of policy are before United Nations leaders, calling for close collaboration and decisions that will affect strategy for months ahead.

Military developments which began with the heroic resistance of Stalingrad and has now been turned into a significant military victory by the Russian Army are regarded in London as of such far-reaching importance that they necessitate drastic readjustments in the United Nations joint strategy against the Axis.

Latest Russian communiqués announcing the capture of Millerovo and further good progress on six major fronts—the Stalingrad area, south of Voronezh, Northern Caucasus, lower Don, Northern Donetz the Central Front—are interpreted here as pointing to the probability of Hitler's Reichswehr having suffered a staggering blow.

Stronger Voice for Soviets

One immediate consequence which is expected here to emerge as a result of this new strategic situation is the bringing of the Soviets much closer into counsels of the United Nations. In particular, strategic collaboration be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

In the political field, North Africa represents the vexing questions now arising and which will continue until some Anglo-American formula has been achieved for synchronizing methods and objectives. The rival French factions have brought about thorny problems which have led to indications of Allied uncertainty and even friction.

North Africa is a test of Allied ability to deal with the larger areas now controlled by Germany which are expected to be recovered in the months ahead. The whole issue is ripe for United Nations discussion.

On the naval side, the German submarine menace constitutes a major threat to the whole Allied war plan. As disclosed in previous dispatches to the Monitor, sinkings of British, American and Allied shipping are continuing at a formidable rate, declared on excellent authority to be in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons a month. Closest collaboration by the Allies is required to meet this threat, which is one of the biggest that the Germans are now offering.

Prolonged Secrecy

On the military side great new decisions of strategy must be made which may not make themselves known for months to come, such as the decision to open the second front in North Africa which had its secret inception at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference last summer.

Plenty of other matters require attention and the belief here is that some of them, at any rate, are being decided right now.

Shall an over-all United Nations council be set up to co-ordinate and unify the separate campaigns in the four corners of the world? Where shall the next blow at Germany be aimed; at which of those possible targets listed by President Roosevelt in his address to Congress? How about supplies; on which of the weapons of war shall the United States as the storehouse of democracy, concentrate?

Then again, the relations of the

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

WLB Petitions President To Intervene in Coal Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The War Labor Board today asked President Roosevelt to intervene in the strike of anthracite miners, now in its twentieth day and believed to affect some 15,000 workers.

Drafted at an emergency session, the WLB urged the President to demand that the strikers return to work immediately. The six members of the Board, in an unprecedented action, intend to take the resolution to the White House in person.

The action was taken by the Labor Board following a vote by local unions in the Pennsylvania anthracite region to defy the Board and local leaders and to continue the strike.

Local Pennsylvania leaders appeared before the Board at an emergency meeting here Jan. 16, attended also by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Lewis backed the Government's demand that the men go back to work and carry through the two-year wage pact which does not expire till spring. Mr. Lewis, however, questioned the authority of the Board to intervene in the causes of the strike insofar as they affect an internal row within the U. M. W.

Workers' Grievances

The strike problem is made difficult from the fact that the workers' grievances are various: Dissatisfaction with wages and opposition to Mr. Lewis' leadership, the latter taking the form of refusal to pay higher union dues, voted by the last convention of the miners, and just now taking effect.

Following the meeting here, some of the local voted to go back to work. With strikers originally estimated to number as high as 15,000, it is believed that about two thirds of the initial strikers still are out, following hurried local meetings over the week end.

Observers appraise the strike as a rank-and-file flare-up directed primarily at the cost of living, but having as fuel for bitterness the latent antagonism of the 80,000 or more anthracite miners to Mr. Lewis and his iron-handed methods. The anthracite miners are in a small minority of the union, most of whose 600,000 members work in soft-coal fields.

Oppose Dues Increase

Strikers demand elimination of an increase of 50 cents a month in dues by the national union, charging their own treasuries are empty while the Lewis organization has a $7,000,000 war chest. They are asking a $2-a-day wage increase in defiance of their contract with operators, which they would scrap.

The strike has aggravated the eastern fuel shortage. On the other hand, the week end ameliorated the situation to some degree by wiping out a threat of an even larger walkout. The so-called Tri-District General Mine Committee, an informal organization representing the three anthracite fields and not recognized by the national union, decided to dissolve itself, at the imperious order of Mr. Lewis. Its leaders shifted responsibility for further action back to the individual locals.

A direct appeal by President Roosevelt, it is believed by union leaders here, put on patriotic grounds, probably would end the walkout.

Fuel Crisis in Connecticut: Monday Closings Expected

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin is expected to ask in a special radio address tonight that all public buildings, business establishments, office buildings, amusement centers, taverns, liquor stores, and clubs be closed every Monday for the next two months to save fuel.

Schools, churches, public services such as fire, police and health, war industries and doctors' offices would be exempted under the plan.

The request will apply, the Governor said last night, to both oil and coal users, so that a maximum saving of fuel over the week end might ease what he called the "acutely critical" fuel shortage.

All possible steps are being taken to increase supplies, he said. But he pointed out that Connecticut must depend on fuel shipped from other states. The coal miners' strike, he said, "has added to our difficulties."

Rhode Island Closing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18—Schools throughout Rhode Island closed today as a fuel-saving measure at the request of Gov. J. Howard McGrath. They will continue through the winter on a four-day schedule. The program initiated by the Governor includes parochial, and trade schools.

Next Monday nonessential business follows suit. The Governor acted under a law just passed by the General Assembly giving him fresh wartime powers.

Labor and Management Team Up in Fund Drive

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Labor's standard of giving geared to a quota of at least an hour's pay each month by each worker, Labor and Management have teamed up in a powerful all-out drive toward the Greater Boston War Fund's goal of $7,800,000, and today are "headed for the winning touchdown."

Preliminary plans have been shaping up for weeks, and will culminate in the Labor-Management Conference at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston, composed of equal representation of Labor and Management.

By way of emphasizing the part both will play in the Campaign, Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the Fund, and Frederick Bliss, Chairman of the Labor-Management Committee, have addressed themselves to all industrialists and labor unions in this area in a brochure which outlines plans designed to spell the difference between an "ordinary" campaign and a "smash success."

For many workers, these leaders point out, the standard of giving at least an hour's pay each month to the Fund represents a large increase. "Selling this plan will be one of your biggest jobs," they tell the joint Committee.

Deductions Monthly

However, they also point out that by reducing this monthly rate to a weekly figure—15 minutes' pay—it will become so small that the worker hardly will miss it. Furthermore, they urge employers to make the deductions monthly, on a pay day that has the least number of present deductions.

Mr. Cabot and Mr. Bliss then go on to describe ideas for plant organization, suggesting special material in the way of letters, posters, and slogans. They also outline plans for shop rallies and collections. In each factory, they suggest that the Labor-Management Committee be headed by a Company Chairman and a Labor-Co-Chairman. Each department also should be headed by two Captains, they state, one representing Labor and the other Management.

If possible, they continue, there should be such a team for each 25 workers, and they urge that, where necessary, the Labor-Management Captains should appoint lieutenants to assist them in their departments.

Emphasis is placed by these leaders on plant giving, rather than giving at home. And they stress the three separate aspects of the Campaign, namely; help for our boys, help for our allies, and help for our home front.

Under this Labor-Management campaign, Mr. Cabot and Mr. Bliss have set up a specimen of a week's activity. This calls for a bulletin-board announcement to be posted on Monday calling attention to plant-wide participation in the Greater Boston United War Fund.

On Tuesday, under the plan, the Labor-Management Captains are to address letters to their fellow workers outlining the campaign, naming the quota set for the plant, and calling for 100 per cent participation.

Shop Rally

Wednesday would bring a Shop Rally, where War Fund literature would be distributed, and on Thursday pledge cards would be distributed to workers who would designate the amount they wished deducted either weekly, twice monthly, or monthly until the entire amount of their subscriptions had been paid in full. Friday would bring a tabulation of results.

Timing is very important, the booklet adds. The Campaign must build up for several days, with the most spectacular promotions saved for the final day. Generally speaking, the value and need for the United War Fund should be emphasized first, with the final emphasis placed on the hour's pay each month. Good-natured rivalry between departments is encouraged, since this helps rather than hinders the drive, it is pointed out.

Individual subscriptions of $500 or more announced today by Fund officials included:

$6,000—Anonymous (2)
3,000—Mrs. Theresa S. Ratshesky
2,550—Mrs. Joseph M. Herman
2,200—Col. Robert Cutler
1,250—Miss Mary E. Williams
1,200—Miss Katharine W. Lane
1,100—"For Victory"
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Thorvald S. Ross; Miss Evelyn Sears
650—Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Butler
520—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Storer
500—Anonymous (15)

Gloria Jean

Motion-picture actress, who will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" when she makes a personal appearance at the Greater Boston United War Fund workers' rally at the Boston Garden Thursday evening, Jan. 22.

COMING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OUTSTANDING ARTICLES IN THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF

JANUARY 23, 1943

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD: or TAXATION WITHOUT TYRANNY
By Rene Kraus
Profile of Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, the man who sought to introduce "classless society" to the Little Isles.

TUNIS, CARTHAGE, AND ALL THAT
By Francis Miltoun Mansfield
A visitor to the ancient cities of Tunisia interprets the political and social significance of this North African war zone.

SOME TOOTING!
By Dan Stiles
America's High School Bands, a tribute to hard-working instrument salesmen who replaced a radio-made depression with a school outlet, are doing their war bit by entertaining defense and service men.

AMERICA'S FIRST FREEDOM: OPPORTUNITY
By Edward E. Chase
Among the many and diverse freedoms which crop up in practically all discussions today, this writer considers opportunity to be first and basic, in which all other freedoms have their source.

FLORA OF THE FROST
By Edwin Way Teale
Photographs by Dr. Lester W. Sharp, Professor of Botany at Cornell University and former president of the Botanical Society of America, record the wonder and beauty of windowpane jungles and frost crystal forests.

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Fuel Groups Prepare For Oil in Drums

New hastily erected loading platforms for the handling of oil in drums are nearing completion at railroad sidings of the State Fuel Company in East Boston, the White Fuel Company at South Boston, the Boston Ice Company on Massachusetts Avenue, and at a few other points in Boston, it was learned today.

Socony Vacuum Oil Company said today they were experimenting at terminals in Albany, Providence, and Portland, Me., with the handling of the drums. If their experiments are successful, other loading platforms will be built, presumably in Boston as well.

The office of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, announced that the first shipment from the Southwest might be expected Thursday.

Today kerosene peddlers had plenty of oil for their customers but suppliers are understood to have distributed about all they have on hand. With mild temperatures scheduled to continue, New England had at least temporary respite in its fuel oil problem, and suppliers were awaiting further shipments of range oil which have been momentarily delayed.

Mayor Michael P. Cronin of Marlboro has written Colonel Sullivan that all city buildings in his municipality have been converted from the use of oil to coal for heating. Also, he told the conservator, a "good-sized" wood lot has been set aside where people may go and cut any wood they want for fuel.

"Our citizens," Mayor Cronin wrote, "are taking full advantage of this, and if they have not the means for transporting the wood to their homes, the city provides it for them." Colonel Sullivan commented today that he was extremely pleased to have the letter and looked for other communities to follow Marlboro's example.

Coupon Problem

The rationing division of the New England regional Office of Price Administration admitted today that it was wrestling with the problem of range-oil users who, having used up their "change" coupons, had nothing smaller than a nine-gallon coupon left with which to obtain kerosene. Peddlers restricted to deliveries of five gallons to a customer, were confronted with an alarming amount of bookkeeping, as a consequence. OPA hopes to have ironed out the difficulty before the day is over.

Meanwhile, OPA at Washington ruled this weekend that dealers may "ration customers to a percentage of their demands so long as they treat all customers alike.

The ruling provided that a dealer might restrict sales to a uniform percentage of the ration coupons presented to him within a fixed period of time, such as a day or a week. But he may not restrict sales to one customer to 35 per cent of the coupons presented, for example, and at the same time honor 75 per cent of those of another customer.

A dealer who sells to ultimate consumers is not required to sell fuel oil to other dealers if this has not been his usual practice. But if he sells to one dealer, he must honor the coupons of all other dealers. A bulk supplier who regularly sells to dealers cannot refuse to sell to any dealer, whether a regular customer or not.

Customers located beyond a certain distance from the seller's plant may be refused delivery so long as the distance is a uniform one for all purchasers.

Gasoline Saver

A skim of ice on the roads after darkness last night cut automobile driving down to a minimum and undoubtedly saved considerable gasoline, officials thought.

Fifty-six OPA inspectors were busy throughout Eastern Massachusetts over the week end checking on parked cars suspected of being in use in violation of the pleasure-driving ban. Registration numbers of 365 cars were taken in 14 cities, including Boston. In the case of 79 of these, it was possible to question drivers, but only four admitted evident violations, indicating, say OPA officials, widespread compliance.

Remaining registration numbers will be turned over to local war price and rationing boards for further investigation and action. In every instance, the OPA inspector was accompanied by a member of the local police force.

In spite of the continuing coal strike in Pennsylvania which is threatening supplies here, Colonel Sullivan urged conversion of heating plants from oil to coal on the ground that the coal situation is still a good deal easier than the oil and "nobody using coal is suffering from lack of heat."

A plan is under way to organize all the oil peddlers in the State, it was learned from the Independent Retail Oil Dealers Association, an organization which currently includes only peddlers in and around Boston. With a present membership of approximately 600, the Association has invited peddlers throughout the State to meet with it next Sunday in Roxbury to see whether there is enough organizable strength "to obtain a fair deal all around." Richard T. Domican, secretary, said the case of the peddlers had not really improved in spite of the fact that now and again they are able to obtain full loads of oil. Many were going out of business, he said, as a result.

Tragic waste of gasoline occurred through a leak in an underground tank of a filling station at Charles and Cambridge Streets yesterday, with police and firemen working frantically to save as much of the precious fuel as they could. Traffic was diverted from the circle for a time while pumping engines were put into operation and suction pipes spread into manholes.

Cat Carries Initials

By a Staff Photographer

'P. T.' Cat to Appear at Boston Show

Shown here with its owner, Janice Carey of Arlington, Mass., "P. T." a gray-blue, short-haired domestic, so named because of the initials plainly silhouetted on its side in white hairs against the darker background.

$336,356 Safety Budget Faces Sharp Cut in Bay State

A seven months' budget, totaling $336,356, submitted today to the House Ways and Means Committee by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will be sharply cut, it was forecast by Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

The budget submitted by the Committee on Public Safety was $7,000 in excess of the amount recommended to the Legislature by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his inaugural message.

Today's hearing failed to produce the storm of criticism of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps which had been anticipated in some quarters.

An item of $28,325 in the interim budget for the Women's Corps brought few questions from the Legislators. J. Wells Farley, Chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, told the Committee, however, that with the recent appointment of Maj. John J. Lane to supervise the activities of the Corps, the continuance of the Corps under the leadership of Col. Natalie Hays Hammond is not assured.

Defending the Committee's budget, Mr. Farley predicted that the activities of the Committee would be enlarged because of conditions developing in Washington. He said that the Committee may have to help out in the fuel oil situation and also participate in the general rationing program. In addition, he said, with the farm labor problem looming this summer, the Committee may be called upon by the Governor to function in this respect.

The Legislative Committee questioned extensively the expenses of the War Service Division of the Committee, formerly the Women's Division, which is under the direction of Mrs. Robert Homans. The Committee was told that he Division is largely a volunteer group, and is working through local "block" committees to instruct householders on problems presented by the war emergency.

The Ways and Means Committee will discuss the budget requirements of the State Guards and the State Department of Public Works, after which it will get to work on a report to the Legislature which may filed later this week.

Expenditures by the Committee for the previous seven months totalled $389,785.

The Public Safety Chairman told the Legislative Committee that the number of persons serving in unpaid posts had increased from 300,000 at the outbreak of the war to more than 425,000 today.

Mr. Farley said the committee did not wish to take on new types of work but admitted it might have to assume new duties connected with the farm-labor program. The speaker was questioned as to the advisability of eliminating field agents from the work, securing greater co-operation from State departments, and further reducing large telephone and telegraph bills.

Both Mr. Farley and former Gov. Channing H. Cox praised the work of the thousands of persons who are contributing their services to make the protective program a success.

Use of $20,000,000 Surplus Is Urged To Lower Tax Rates

An enormous cash surplus, built up by Massachusetts cities and towns, and totaling more than $20,000,000, should be used in part to reduce local tax rates, Thomas Joyce, Assistant to the Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, said today.

Appearing before the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance, Mr. Joyce said that some of the Massachusetts towns had built up surpluses sufficient to carry them for two or three years without tax levies. Such surpluses, he said, should be used to ease the burden on the taxpayers.

He cited the case of the Town of Mount Washington with a cash surplus of $24,000 against an annual tax levy of approximately $8,000. Mr. Joyce questioned the legality of continuing to build such liberal surpluses without lowering the tax rate.

A bill filed by Theodore Waddell, Director of Accounts, was read to the Committee, which would raise from one-tenth of 1 per cent to about 5 per cent of assesed valuations, the amount that cities and towns could use to buy War Bonds for postwar rehabilitation.

Mr. Wardell told the Committee that cities and towns had accumulated large surpluses in 1942, and in some instances had raised more money than they should have. He expressed a doubt that any city or town would have to raise a cent to establish a surplus for postwar work.

Also appearing before the Committee was Lawrence P. Flint, representing the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, who said the establishment of such reserves would be a safeguard against depression and would protect the workers by setting up "protective reserves."

Mr. Flint called attention to another bill of a somewhat similar nature which would provide a 2 per cent increase in tax rates to provide for such postwar funds.

Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, Chairman of the Committee, said he did not like the idea to go out to cities and towns not to reduce their tax rates if such a reduction is possible.

Army M. P. as Map Makers

By a Staff Photographer

The Tactical School Area at Sturbridge

Under the supervision of Capt. Theodore Pitman, who made such model topographical maps during civilian life, these four Military Police of the First Service Command—(left to right) Corporal Lester Barter, Corporal Roy A. Wilkinson, Corporal Ralph Phelps, Jr., and Sergeant Edward L. McCabe—constructed this topographical map of the area surrounding the Army's Tactical School at Sturbridge, Mass. The map will be used for indoor study when field study is impractical. None of the men who made the map ever had done this sort of work before.

Cat Club Plans 38th Show To Aid War Relief

The Boston Cat Club's participation in the war effort will come to its full height on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 27 and 28, when the organization will hold its 38th annual Cat Show in Horticultural Hall, the net proceeds to be given to war relief.

All prizes and cash awards are to be eliminated this year, the members devoting their entire time and effort to making money for the men in the armed service. The Show, itself, is being staged during the middle of the week to comply with the Government's suggestion that on these days travel is lightest during the week. On the second day of the Show, a pedigreed kitten will be given away.

This year's exhibition will cover the known breeds and varieties of cats, and will include the long-haired Persian in individual color, the short-coated Oriental Siamese and Burmese, the tailless Manx, and the household pet, the latter having either long or short hair, and of either a solid color or combination of colors.

Several of the feline entries staged a preview of the Show at the Copley Square Hotel Saturday afternoon, posing for news cameramen under the critical eyes of cat fanciers from all sections of the country.

Among those present were two Burmese thoroughbreds, Chanko and Faith, owned by Mrs. Winifred Porter of New Orleans, La. There are only 12 of the Burmese breed in the United States.

However rare these particular cats are in the United States, the Boston Show will have on exhibit what is probably the only one of its kind in the world—a gray-blue, short-haired domestic cat, named P. T. because of the fact that these initials are clearly marked in white hairs against the larker background of its coat.

Among others at the preview were Lady White Bear, an orange-eyed Persian, which came all the way from Pearl Harbor; Tri-Mountain Snuggles Kimeka, a smoke Persian, and Magnella of Wimauma, a blue Persian.

Airport Work Ends in 19 Cases As Nonessential

Contsruction on 19 airports was halted today by the War Production Board as being nonessential to the war effort. Included were those at Willimantic, Conn., estimated to cost $185,000; Princeton, Maine, $812,000, and Whitefield, N. H., $403,000.

The 19 projects, plus 22 halted last week, were part of the program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the Department of Commerce.

Certain work was allowed to continue on five airport developments previously ordered stopped, including those at Athol-Orange and Hyannis, Mass.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | DRIZZLE | WARM | COOL

Boston and Vicinity: Drizzle along the coast; freezing drizzle in interior; not much change in temperature; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cold; occasional light snow tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Continued cold tonight; snow in north portion; snow, sleet, and freezing rain south portion.

Massachusetts: Not much change in temperature; intermittent drizzle southwest portion; freezing drizzle and freezing rain northwestern portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Not much change in temperature; drizzle along coast; freezing drizzle in interior.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:38 p. m.; height 8.2 feet
Tuesday 10:51 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Foreign Affairs School To Study Postwar Issues

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Problems ahead and their solution will be the main theme this year of the annual Foreign Affairs School conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. The School, which lasts two days—January 19 and 20—will, as usual, be held, with the co-operation of Radcliffe College, at Agassiz House, Cambridge.

For 21 years the League has, in the two or three days devoted to the Foreign Affairs School, brought before its members experts and authorities, internationally known, for the discussion of political, economic and cultural trends throughout the world. The pioneer work in educating the voters of the Sate, both men and women, is well known.

"We must not wait to formulate our foreign policies until the war is over and the enthusiasm for co-operation cools," says Miss Emilie H. Everett, Chairman of the Program Committee for the School. Dr. Arne Barkhuus of the Milbank Memorial Fund will speak at the opening session, at 10:30 tomorrow morning, on the subjects of famine, disease and civil disorder as postwar problems.

Economic Issues

The other speaker at tomorrow morning's session will be Hans Staehle, a Harvard lecturer in the Department of Economics. His topic will be economic stabilization. Mrs. Pearl Wise, President of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, will preside.

Speakers in the afternoon, when Mrs. Theodore Smith will be Chairman, will be Harold Butler of the British Information Service, discussing social security; and Dr. Reinhold Schairer, on the subject of re-education. Dr. Schairer, who is visiting professor at New York University, comes of an old south of Germany family of farmers, teachers and preachers. During the first World War he was stationed at the German Legation in Kopenhagen, organizing co-operation between Russia, Great Britain, the United States and Germany, for prisoners of war.

In 1920 the German Republic appointed him head of a newly created Central Bureau of German universities, for the purpose of democratizing those institutions. When Hitler came to power, he left Germany, going into voluntary exile in England. He received an appointment at London University, in charge of a special department for democratic re-education.

Sent to America

After Dunkirk the British Committee on Education Reconstruction sent him to America, to work on plans for the collaboration of British and American educators. Last year he was offered a visiting professorship by New York University.

The evening speaker tomorrow will be Dr. Payson S. Wild, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard University. His topic will be international political organization. The chairman will be Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite of Radcliffe College.

What the various nations are likely to demand in the future will be discussed on Wednesday. Samuel H. Cross, who will open that morning's session, will talk on Europe and Russia. He is professor of Slavic languages and literature at Harvard. He will be followed by Dr. Arthur W. Chung, a State Department scholarship student who is working at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital's department of pathology. He will speak on the Pacific area. The chairman will be Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President of the League.

Current policies of the United States affecting the new world order will be discussed on Wednesday afternoon, by Eugene Staley, professor of international economic relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Miss Emilie H. Everett, Program Committee chairman, will preside. Luncheons and teas will be omitted from this year's programs.

Revere Bus Strike Over as Agreement Is Reached Today

Settlement of the day-old strike of Revere-Winthrop bus drivers seemed to have been reached, as operators and union finally agreed on all disputed points after a meeting today at the office of Charles H. Cole, chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Ralph Albert, counsel for the union, announced that an agreement, drawn up late this afternoon at the State House, will be presented to the bus drivers at a meeting tonight, and it is hoped that the busses will again be in operation tomorrow morning.

Chief point in dispute was believed to be a "favored son" seniority clause in a proposed contract between the Service Bus Lines and their employees.

Some war workers were transported by private cars, pressed into service by Mayor Raymond E. Carey of Revere, following the beginning of the strike yesterday when 15 drivers, members of the Amalgamated Order of Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, walked out at 5 a. m.

A conference in Mayor Carey's office yesterday resulted in the concession of a pay raise and time-and-a-half for all overtime over 50 hours, it was said by the Mayor, but the drivers have refused to sign a contract until the seniority clause for the two sons of the owners is deleted. The owners of the lines, George Androne and Frank Roberto, said their sons were in the armed services.

Poultney, Vt., Cow Breaks an 18-Year Butterfat Record

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 18 (AP)—It took 18 years to break the national butterfat production record held by a Massachusetts-owned registered Holstein cow.

R. E. Eddy, a practical dairy farmer of Poultney, Vt., is the owner of the new champion, Newmont Ormsby Pearl. The latest dairy queen made 655.4 pounds of butterfat from 16,725.5 pounds of milk to head the nation's list of three-year-old Holstein cows milked twice daily in the 10 months' division of advanced registry test. The former record holder was Highfield Pomona De Kol, owned by John G. Ellis of Lee, Mass.

Eight Gas-Ration Books Seized in Granite State

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Examination of more than 400 automobiles by Office of Price Administration inspectors Saturday and Sunday resulted in confiscation of only eight gas-ration books, the State OPA Office reported.

Drunken Driving Convictions Rise In Massachusetts

A sharp increase in drunken driving convictions in Massachusetts last week was reported by Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, who announced that 117 operators were found guilty of driving while under the influence of liquor. This was a jump of 76 over the preceding week.

There were 694 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 374 more than in the preceding week but 120 fewer than in the corresponding period last year, Mr. Goodwin said. Of the 694 actions, 125 were for drunken driving.

Traffic fatalities dropped sharply during the week with a total of five, six fewer than the preceding week and 11 fewer than in the corresponding period a year ago.

First War Class At U. of V. to Have Simple Ceremony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 18—The first midwiner Commencement to be held under the accelerated war program of the University of Vermont will take place Thursday evening, Jan. 21.

The ceremonies, shorn of much of the pomp and glory of normal times, will be held in the Ira Allen Chapel, and will include the traditional academic procession, the awarding of honors and prizes, and the conferring of degrees by President John S. Millis.

Dean Harry P. Hammond, of the College of Engineering at Pennsylvania State College, will be the chief speaker. Forty-five students, 28 of them engineers, will graduate, and one will receive a Master's Degree.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "The Veronese Altarpiece" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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War Output Is Credited To Lure of Overtime Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Premium pay for work over 40 hours a week has attracted a great number of workers from nonwar into war industries and thereby provided America's military productive effort with the "extra personnel required," Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, declares in defending the much-criticized Fair Labor Standards Act.

The law does not limit war production to the 40-hour week, Secretary Perkins declares in her annual report, but on the contrary "war industries have generally worked 48 hours and many have been working over 50 hours."

The Secretary reports that the critical machine-tool industry "has at times averaged as high as 55 hours a week, which means that some workers have been working above 70 hours a week."

Some plants have increased their scheduled hours for individual workers to 60 and 70 a week and over, "the 10-hour day and seven-day week are not infrequent."

All this has been done under the so-called "40-Hour Week Law," Secretary Perkins notes, which calls for premium pay of time-and-a-half overtime for each hour worked above 40. The effect of this law, according to the Secretary, who defends it, has been double.

First, when initial large demands were made on industry for increased production, employers took on new people rather than pay the overtime premium. This spread employment and had the effect of "bringing millions into factories, and giving them training and experience" which proved valuable when the real war spurt started.

Second, the effect, as asserted by Secretary Perkins when the real war drive started was that employers began to give workers overtime which meant bonus pay, and this incentive attracted into war industries from nonwar industries the workers necessary to make the war wheels turn. Another benefit from premium pay, according to Secretary Perkins, is that it "undoubtedly retarded and delayed the movement of wages upward which was so important a part of our efforts to mitigate inflationary trends."

The secretary decides that "although extremely long hours are worked in many war industries" there is a growing realization that a steady flow of production with reasonably short working hours is desirable. The most efficient production week, according to reports cited by the Secretary, is an eight-hour, 6-day week, or 48 hours "on most operations," with a brief vacation period. Secretary Perkins defends the Fair Wage Law as tending, by its premium pay provision, to keep hours within bounds though not preventing, as she points out, hours as long as 70 a week.

She speaks of the "gratifying" reduction in strikes since Pearl Harbor, declaring that "at no time in this period has the working time lost been more than one-tenth of one per cent of the time worked."

She praises the pattern for settling labor-management controversies set by the War Labor Board and urges that it be continued after the war.

Carnegie Report Finds War Deals Colleges Stiff Jolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Far-reaching changes which Government wartime study of priorities have brought to American universities and colleges dominate the thirty-seventh annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of teaching, out today.

Issued through Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President, the summary states that, even before Dec. 7, 1941, many of the 92 educational projects being carried forward with research grants under the Carnegie aegis "had taken on the hue of preparation for war" and that none had escaped the war's effects, while the invasion of draftees had "now made armed camps of the American campus."

"How the colleges will carry on and how they will look when this war is over are not 'academic' questions," the report continues. "For this is one time when every element of the college is jolted out of complacancy . . . College calendars have been deleted. Promotions are slow. Appointments are deferred. How the puzzle will look when the parts are reassembled later, no one can tell."

The war student influx, the report states, has lent new impetus to campus routine through the Government demand for consistent, creditable work every day and the introduction of many fresh and specific courses bearing on the defense effort. Many colleges, it finds, have looked anew at their requirements for admission, to make certain that they not be used "as a haven for the draftee."

"Schools of engineering have had to face the fact that, roughly, one third of the engineering students in the country fail to graduate," it continues. "This year many colleges have admitted only students whose past records indicated almost certain success . . .

"The Law School and the Graduate College suffer from lack of both students and staff. Certain departments, such as philosophy and German, have been practically decimated. On the other hand, mathematics classrooms and physics laboratories are crowded. Even the football coaches have been taken over. The rationing of gas and rubber, combined with the speed-up and the abolition of the so-called freshman rule on many athletic fields, has nullified not a few of the settled conventions of the intercollegiate sport."

The Foundation's fiscal accountfew of the settled conventions of ing for the year shows payment of $1,924,308 for retiring allowances and pensions, $5,134 below that of 1941, those now in force number 1,692, including 152 new entries as compared with 176 in 1941. New allowances averaging $880 were granted 114 retired teachers of 66 years of age after 37 years service.

United Seamen's Service First Call Given to Survivors in Foreign Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—A report on the progress of the financing and the operation of the United Seamen's Service, which came into being last September at the instance of the War Shipping Administration, was issued by Arthur W. Page, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and chairman of the Executive Committee of the U. S. S., and John E. Bierwirth, President of the New York Trust Company, Treasurer of the organization and Chairman of its Budget Committee.

Thus far, the report states, the United Seamen's Service has received in cash, pledges, and has in sight assured income in excess of $2,000,000 toward its need of a total of $5,780,000 with which to carry forward its global program for the benefit of officers and men of the American Merchant Marine.

The report shows expenditures up to Dec. 31 of $275,872 in connection with the opening and operation since September, 1942, of eight centers for merchant seamen—six in United States ports and two abroad. This expenditure also covered the setting up and maintenance of national headquarters, the cost of equipment in the units opened, the acquisition of personnel, and surveys leading to the opening of other units throughout the world.

In establishing centers for merchant seamen, priorities have been fixed by the Executive Committee for work in foreign ports, particularly those of Cardiff, Wales, Cape Town, Trinidad, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Northern Russia. Needs for rest and recuperation centers for survivors of enemy action are more pressing in these ports than elsewhere at this time, according to surveys made by the War Shipping Administration in association with United Seamen's Service.

Second on the list of activities for U. S. S. as approved by the Executive Committee are centers for seamen in United States ports in addition to those already in operation. It is planned to locate them in Norfolk, Charleston, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Boston, Baltimore, Houston, New Orleans, Port Arthur, and at least one more unit in the New York metropolitan area.

In addition to Mr. Page and Mr. Bierwirth, the Budget Committee members are Frank J. Taylor, President of the American Merchant Marine Institute, and H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders.

Beyond the
SHADOW
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TERESA WRIGHT JOSEPH COTTEN
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ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
"SHADOW OF A DOUBT"
SEE IT AT YOUR
FAVORITE THEATRE

Maud Doesn't Like a Cold Nose

Associated Press

She Enjoys a Hot Drink in Winter

Rationing officials, and the OPA in the Buffalo District, have something to ponder. If a cow won't drink cold water, is her owner eligible for extra oil rations to heat water for the fussy bossy? Mrs. Emil F. Draege of Middleport, who says Maud the Moo Moo won't give milk unless her drinking water is warm so she won't get a cold nose, thinks she is entitled to the extra ration. Here Maud takes a suspicious sniff as Mrs. Draege holds the pail while some neighbors look on.

Planes Land Safely On Highway Strips

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 18

Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads, disclosed today that emergency flight strips built along highways have saved several airplanes of the armed services from crash landings.

Mr. MacDonald said that the pilot of an Army bomber that was hemmed in by storms recently in the Southeast found one of these strips and landed the ship without damage. A number of similar landings have occurred on the Pacific Coast.

The landing strips are merely level clearings adjacent an established highway, which by itself would not be wide enough for a big plane to land upon.

48-Hour Week In War Plants Asked by CIO

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (AP)—Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and a member of the Labor-Management Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission, on Jan. 16 proposed that the Government require war industries to provide a full 48 hours' work per week for their employees within 60 days and to release employees not needed under such a schedule to other war plants.

He also proposed a Federal guarantee of 40 hours' pay per week to employees who work less than that time "through no fault of their own," and urged the War Labor Board to institute an industry wage stabilization policy with wage commissions to work out and administer a "master wage agreement based on the principle of equal pay for equal work."

These moves are necessary, Mr. Reuther contended in a statement, "to achieve the maximum possible war production in 1943." Were they adopted, he added, "management and Government would be compelled to plan for full employment. Labor hoarding would be effectively discouraged; surplus labor would be made available to plants and industries which are now facing shortages. Labor morale would be immeasurably boosted—and maintained."

Mr. Reuther contended that "employment of the 700,000 war workers now in Detroit area plants at 48 hours a week would give war industry in Detroit the equivalent of 40,000 new, trained workers for a year," adding:

"No change in existing laws nor any new legislation would be required to establish a guaranteed 40 and then a 48-hour week. Those who talk about repealing 40-hour laws are thinking of wage cuts and not of increasing production."

He said the cost of making a guaranty of 40 hours' pay to those who work less than that should be "borne by government when the short work week is due to material shortages, change of schedules and specifications, etc., and by management where they are responsible."

San Francisco Man Leads West Pointers

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—Dimitri A. Kellogg of San Francisco is the number one man of the class of 409 who will be graduated from the Military Academy tomorrow.

Mr. Kellogg, who was born in Harbin, China, was graduated from the University of California before entering West Point from the California National Guard.

Almost half of the class will go into the Air Corps as pilots—the first time West Point cadets have been commissioned directly into the flying branch of service.

Task of Churches in Japan Linked to Mankind's Oneness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Japan's war against the United States does not mean the permanent blackout of foreign missionary work in the areas under the Rising Sun emblem. It may, in fact, give American missionaries greater opportunities for service in the Orient after the war, according to Joe J. Mickle, secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Mr. Mickle took issue in an interview here with those who have declared that liberalism has never existed in Japan, asserting that after the war the United Nations will not be able to rule Japan from without and will have to work with the liberal elements there to make the island empire a law-abiding member of the family of nations. He held that liberalism in Nippon sprang from Christianity.

"The part the church has got to play is to bring Japan back to a sense of oneness with humanity rather than as a nation standing out as something unique and different from the rest of the world," he said.

"There will be a tremendous need in Japan after the war for a new intellectual and spiritual outlook, and I am confident that the churches here will find some way to supply that need. Since 1931 Japan's horizons have become more and more narrow. Japanese found it difficult to travel abroad. Foreign books were imported into the country in less and less numbers until the supply dried up.

"As a result a whole generation became warped. These are the people who are the potential leaders of an after-the-war Japan and it presents a great field for missionary work. This whole group has been intellectually and morally starved, and, unless we train and teach these people, we will have to depend only on the older generations. To teach and train them offers us a great field which will not only help Japan, but will help to insure peace in the Pacific area."

The Foreign Missions Conference official also voiced confidence that the 1,500 missionaries still in Japanese hands will be returned to this country on the next repatriation vessel.

"There are about 3,000 Americans yet to be repatriated," he continued. "At least half of them are missionaries. It will require two ships or two more trips to get everybody out."

Absenteeism Seen Big Output Brake

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (AP)—Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, addressing the Southern War Labor Conference of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the problem of "absenteeism" of workers was one of the greatest single difficulties in war production.

Organized labor, he said, could be instrumental in helping to solve the problem. A voluntary reduction of work days lost, he added, "can result in a substantial increase in war production throughout the country."

"What makes this problem difficult of solution," Admiral Woodward, chief of the incentive division of the Navy, said in a prepared address, "is the fact that it is based on a very natural and understandable failing of human nature. Many of your men are now earning more money then they have ever earned in their lives and they have less goods on which to spend that money and less leisure.

Mrs. Anne Lee Willet

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Anne Lee Willet of Philadelphia, who passed on here today, was designer of some of the most widely known memorial stained-glass windows in the United States.

Widow of William Willett, a leader of the renaissance in stained-glass art in this country, she became known first as coworker of her husband.

After his passing in 1921, she designed and executed many notable examples of stained-glass memorials, including the Alocalyptic window in the Military Chapel at West Point; The Hilton Memorial Chapel in Chicago; the Sancturary window in the Episcolal Chapel at the University of Texas; the du Pont memorials at St. John's Cathedral, Wilmington, Del.

10,000 Youths in First Mexican Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In public drawings conducted by local "draft boards" throughout the Republic of Mexico, 10,000 18-year-old boys have been designated as the first conscripts under Mexico's long unused Military Service Law only recently evoked to expand the standing army.

The occasion of the drawings of numbers made definite the introduction of obligatory military service. For the first time in the history of Mexico the Army, heretofore an enlisted army, will include conscripted men.

The move to expand the Army through conscription is being taken by the Government further to bulwark the country's defenses. According to official statements, the Government does not intend to send the recruits to service outside the country, an announcement made obviously to check speculations on Mexico's using these men as an expeditioiary force to fight abroad.

The 10,000 youths thus selected represent 5 per cent of the total 205,423 men registered in the entire country during the month and a half period ending Dec. 15, allotted to the registration of 18-year-old men. According to the Military Service Law, men from 18 to 45 ultimately will be registered. In addition to the 5 per cent designated for immediate service, another 20 per cent was drawn to serve as replacements for those not found eligible of those eligible to exemptions. Latter drawings will include the remainder of the 18-year-old class.

Contrast in Settings

Though enacted against a Mexican background—varying in splendor from the great Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City to one-room adobe school houses in little Indian villages—the scenes witnessed on the day of the drawing were reminiscent of those in the United States.

In each assembly place the drawing was directed by the President of the Municipal Recruiting Committee and three representatives elected by the audience. The audience included the 18-year old boys of the community who were required to attend or to designate representatives if unable, parents, teachers, friends and a miscellaneous collection of the curious and the interested.

The procedure was patterned after that of the United States to the extent that the numbered tickets were black or white and were contained in a bowl. A ten-year-old child drew the slips which were checked against the list of names. White slips designated those immediately subject to service; black slips those who will wait. As the names were called at the end of the lottery, the conscripts passed to the front to receive the embrace of the presiding official and the applause of the audience.

The Post of Honor

In one of the drawings in the Capital City Felipe Corona Obregon was the first to draw a white slip. He interrupted the applause of the audience to address the other boys of his class, and his words have been seized on by the newspapers to demonstrate the patriotic willingness of the youths:

"Companions: The honor has befallen to me to be the first designated to serve my country. I assure you who wait with anxiety the white slip that now I am tranquil and satisfied because I am going to be useful. May you have the same luck as I."

The War Ministry has announced that the conscripts will be divided into groups, the first of 5,000 to enter training camps in the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato the first of March, the second the first of July. The original announcement has specified Jan. 1 as the beginning of the training period, but new barracks and preparations for the expansion were not ready.

Army's Manpower Subject Coming Up

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 18

The Army's manpower situation and its future needs will come under the scrutiny of the House Military Affairs Committee at hearings beginning Wednesday. On the basis of information obtained then, the Committee may reopen the entire Selective Service Act to determine whether there should be legislation giving the War Department exclusive jurisdiction over the drafting of men.

Escaped Germans Taken in Arizona

BOSWELL, N. M., Jan. 18 (AP)—A German prisoner of war was killed, another wounded and a third captured Jan. 13 by an Artesia rancher who surprised them at his home after their escape from a Roswell internment camp, Col. Murray F. Gibbons, Camp Commander, reported Jan. 14.

Colonel Gibbons identified the trio as "German prisoners of war," in an official statement.

"They attempted to steal a car near Artesia," the statement said. "The owner of the car killed one of them, slightly wounded another one. The two living prisoners were taken into custody by the civil authorities at Artesia . . . and they are now in our hands."

Colonel Gibbons permitted disclosure by civil authorities of the identity of the rancher as Mark Fanning.

Bulk of Workers Shown to Use Autos

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A survey of 140,000 workers at 94 war plants in 10 states showed that 73 per cent depended on private automobiles to get to work, the Public Roads Administration announces. Fifteen per cent used buses and streetcars, 10 per cent walked and 2 per cent used bicycles.

"Nearly three fourths of the tires on automobiles owned by the workers at the 94 plants were estimated by the workers to be about half worn out in the fall of 1942," the report said. "Although many of them will be suitable for recapping, Public Roads Administration emphasizes that the tire situation at these plants is very serious."

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It used to be cut by slow and painful whittling from a forging made from a 184-pound bar of steel.

By changing the forging method, Buick found a way to get the same results from a steel bar weighing only 165 pounds.

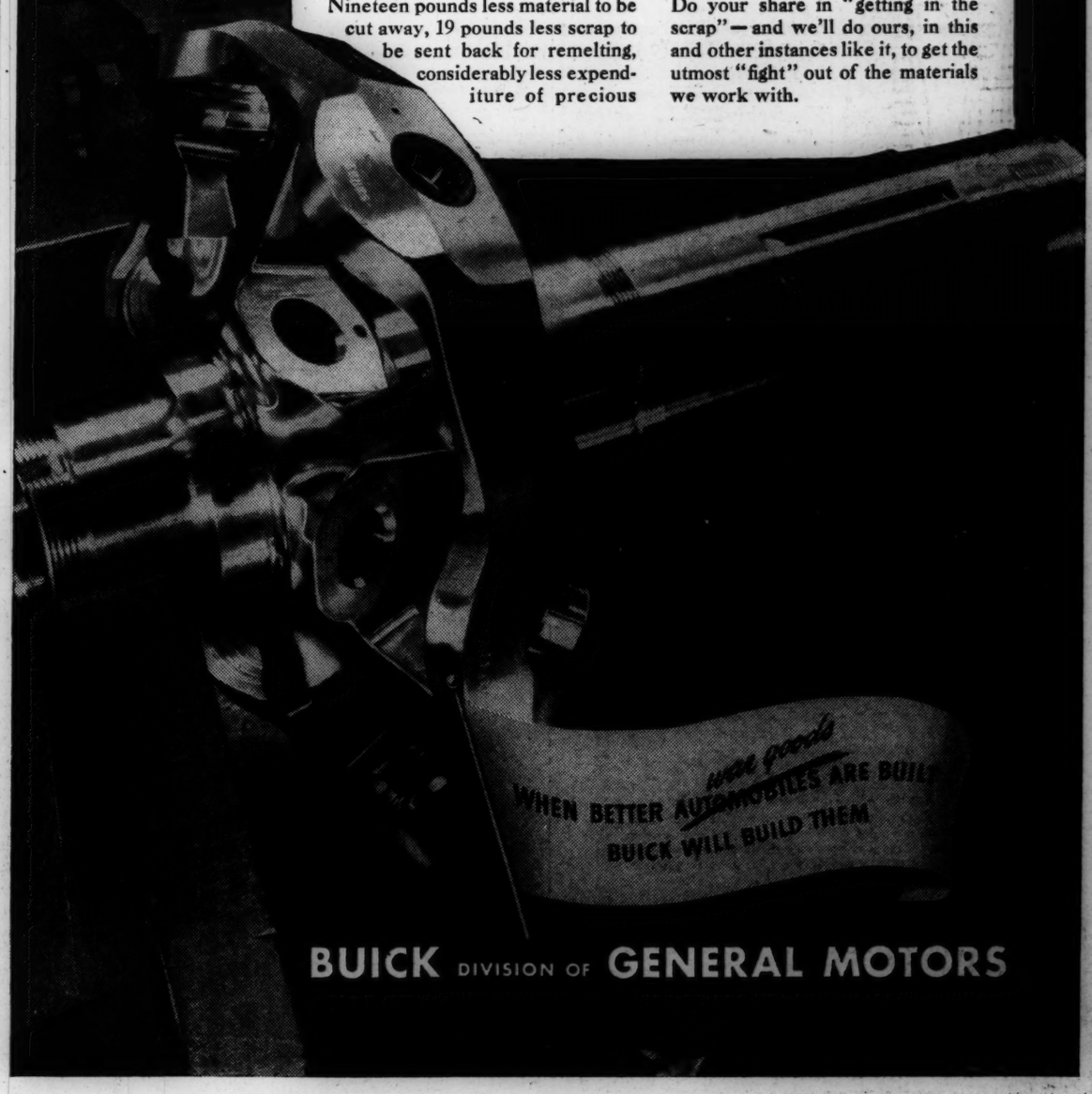
Nineteen pounds less material to be cut away, 19 pounds less scrap to be sent back for remelting, considerably less expenditure of precious machine tools and—*111 propeller shafts from the same material that used to deliver only 100—in less time per shaft!*

The country needs scrap metal—all you can dig up.

It also needs to *avoid* waste of materials in the making of fighting tools.

So we'll strike a bargain with you.

Do your share in "getting in the scrap"—and we'll do ours, in this and other instances like it, to get the utmost "fight" out of the materials we work with.



BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Women's Activities: Vermont Crafts Thriving

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont's silent hills seem vocal with the hum of spinning wheels, the beat of looms, and the click of needles as Miss Rebecca Gallagher, State Director of Arts and Crafts, tells of her work. Her dark eyes sparkle as she describes the individual craftsmen all over the State who, in their spare hours during the long winter months, are busily turning out handmade articles to sell in the cities.

It's her job to put them in contact with markets, help them style their handknit sweaters or homemade furniture for better saleability, and in general to serve as a clearing house for craft work and information throughout the Green Mountain State. There's nothing routine about the job.

Her office is in Montpelier in the Department of Education, but she travels from farm to farm a good deal of the time—or did. The going is more difficult now, which makes her extremely glad she whipped around fast and saw so many families during her first year as Director, in 1941 and '42. Once having visited a person back in the hills, she can direct him or her through correspondence, although that is never as satisfactory, she says.

Arts and Crafts Commission

In Boston for a few days last week, Miss Gallagher told of the progress of Vermont craftsmen since the Legislature established an Arts and Crafts Commission about 18 months ago. The women and men whom its Arts and Crafts Service—and she is it, so far—is designed to help are chiefly farmers who wish to learn how to supplement their meager incomes. In many cases, their sales of handicraft provide the only cash they earn.

"They don't need lessons," Miss Gallagher says, "but they need information about marketing, where to sell and what to charge. Store mark-ups are a mystery to them, so we work everything out from a cost-price basis, starting with what they think they should get, and letting the shops go on from there."

She often finds a person making something that just misses being saleable for lack of a sense of styling. One woman, for instance, whose original sweater designs were delightful, was spoiling her garments with undesirable buttons bought from a mail-order house. All she needed was help in getting the right type of buttons.

Many farm women in Vermont have always raised and spun their own wool, and made mittens and socks for their families out of the yarn. A little encouragement is all they need to turn their native skill to account in earning much-needed cash, according to Miss Gallagher.

She told of one mother of six who lives so far out in the wilderness that bears actually carry off two or three of her sheep each winter. In order to make her children's mittens extra warm, this woman was knitting raw wool in with the yarn, thus achieving a fleecy effect. She didn't realize she was making anything unusual, and was surprised as well as delighted when Miss Gallagher got her some customers. It was the first money she had ever earned.

Because the making of these articles for sale is merely incidental to all the regular work of farm homes, it is hard to do business with large stores. A delivery date means nothing to a hard-pressed farm wife. You can argue with her all night, Miss Gallagher laughed, and she'll still maintain, "But what difference does it make if they get them a few days later?" Consequently most of the city outlets are small specialty shops.

"It takes a lot of educational field work to get them going in the right direction and see that they carry through their orders," the Craft Director commented.

Miss Gallagher's Office

Back in her office, Miss Gallagher is a veritable one-man information center. She gets asked everything from where to sell a tip-top table to how to make a rabbit hutch. The room itself is lined with shelves almost to the ceiling, full of examples of Vermont crafts. She grabs an armful every time she goes out to talk to a woman's club or a parent-teacher group.

At the moment, she is also working with art supervisors throughout the State to encourage schools to start craft programs. In small rural schools where one or two teachers have to do everything, there is not much art work. It is felt by the Department of Education, according to Miss Gallagher, that a craft program will fill a need in stimulating children's artistic ability.

Serving as chairman of the three-day Craft Fair held at Goddard College, Plainfield, last August, and planning radiocasts to keep Vermonters informed of what is going on in the realm of crafts, are other items on her full calendar.

To those who knew "Becky" as a chemistry major at Vassar back in 1926 and '27, her present enthusiasm for the artistic highways and byways of Vermont is somewhat astonishing. "I guess I just got off on a tangent in college," she confesses. "I was interested in art long before I went to college." After teaching chemistry for several years, she suddenly decided one day to get into something else. "I had such a good time just being with people that I decided not to go back into the laboratory," she explains.

Three years at the Yale Drama School, majoring in scenic and costume design, wiped out her career as a chemist, giving her an M. A. in design. But her chemical knowledge is a big help when it comes to fooling around with glazes for pottery and dyes for fabrics. It enabled her to race through those phases of a course in pottery and weaving at Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Speaking of pottery, she is now collecting clay from deposits all over Vermont and having it analyzed against the postwar day when pottery-making can be resumed in those green hills.

Summers in Vermont first aroused her interest in the crafts being carried on there. And at the time of the hurricane she joined with some others in arranging an exhibition of handiwork from all sections of the State. Before she was appointed to her present job she worked for a time with the League of Arts and Crafts in New Hampshire as co-ordinator.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Rebecca Gallagher

State Director of Arts and Crafts in Vermont, with a sweater and mittens knit by a farmer's wife who lives near the top of a mountain. The woman raises her own sheep, and makes up her sweater designs as she knits. The dark part of the pattern in this one is made with the natural-colored wool from her black sheep. It is a warm brown shade. The body of the sweater, in natural beige, includes an interesting use of cable-stitch.

Milton Women Opening Home To Red Cross Work

Beginning this week the Milton Woman's Clubhouse will be open every afternoon and evening for Red Cross work. The Club has recently converted to coal heat, thus assuring a warm place in which to work.

At the Club's meeting this afternoon, Carl Smith, speaking for Edward R. Snow who is now in the armed service, gave a lecture on "The Islands of Boston harbor, their history and romance." The executive board recommended that the Club's Community Fund donation be increased from $100 to $150. Table covers have recently been given to the Military Police Unit in the Blue Hills.

Mrs. Howard W. Draper presided at the business meeting, and Mrs. Thomas H. Watson was in charge of the social hour preceding it.

Massachusetts' Daughters To Hold Annual 'Big Day'

The Daughters of Massachusetts will hold their annual Big Day at the Women's Republican Club on Wednesday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Proceeds from the card party and sale will provide for the Club's annual $100 scholarship and other philanthropies. Mrs. Whitfield Johnson is general chairman of the committee which is working for the success of the day. Mrs. George E. Taber, vice-chairman, has charge of tickets.

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'Sashless' Storm Window Devised—Ways to Warmth

A "sashless" victory storm window which uses no lumber has been devised, according to an announcement today by the Office of Price Administration. Advocated by engineers of the Federal Housing Administration, the device consists of a second pane of glass secured to the window frame by strips of molding such as is used for picture frames. An all-weather sealing tape is then run around the edge of the glass to prevent air infiltration. Cost is estimated as $2 a window.

The OPA also announces 10 simple ways of having heat in the oil-rationed home and of keeping warm in a 65-degree temperature.

1. If the living room opens off a front hall, drapes, or a substitute for them) should be hung across the inside of the door or across an open doorway leading into the room. Perhaps these shades and drapes can be made light-proof and so make the warmest room usable during a blackout.

2. If there is a fireplace, it should be used after dinner when the family is least active. It will help keep the living room comfortable when heat for the night is being reduced.

3. Window shades should be drawn at night and on windy days, too. Window panes are cold except when the sun is shining on them.

4. Some walls are cold. A wall hanging or even a blanket hung up will keep this cold from penetrating the room.

5. If window draperies are available, they might be drawn across windows to keep the warmth in and the wind out.

6. If doorways leak cold air (particularly a front door leading to the outside of the house) a small rug might be placed against it to keep drafts off the floor.

7. A layer of newspapers under rugs—or a rug pad made for the purpose—will help keep floors warm.

8. If windows are not weather-stripped, a fold of newspaper along the bottom of the window on the sill will help keep our drafts.

9. Dress warmer if cold. But don't just put a coat or wrap on over house clothes. They're uncomfortable. Try to wear clothes that are suited to indoor activities—a warmer dress or sweater.

10. Dress warmly for bed. Flannel pajamas and loose bed socks help, says OPA.

Strike Slows Up Unloading of Fish

Unloading of 1,2000,000 pounds of fresh fish at the Boston Fish Pier today—the best day's receipts for a long time—was slowed down considerably by the strike of lumpers for increased wages, which was referred to at the pier as an inter-union dispute.

The lumpers are hired by the fishermen to discharge the fish so that crews may spend the time that the vessel is in port at their homes. Both groups are members of the Atlantic Fisherman's Union, and affiliates of the American Federation of Labor. Today the crews of the vessels were discharging the fish themselves with the result that the unloading was slowed 50 per cent, it was stated at the pier. Unloading is expected to be finished tomorrow.

Demands of the lumpers are understood to be for $2 increase in their rates for discharge of the first 150,000 pounds of fish. The fishermen are unwilling to pay the extra money, and it is understood that the lumpers requested boat-owners to make up the difference between present wages and what they demand which was also refused.

A meeting was under way today at the quarters of the union in an effort to straighten out the situation.

Professional Women Lunching

The Professional Women's Club of Boston is holding its monthly reception and luncheon at the Hotel Statler tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston heads the list of speakers, which includes Leonard Cronkhite, Trustee of the World Peace Foundation and Vice-President of the League of Nations Association; Ben Ames Williams, author; Richard S. Bowers, State Senator from Norfolk-Suffolk District; Lieut. Elizabeth Paine of the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps, and Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Sixth District Director of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and Vice-President of the Boston City Federation.

Mrs. Clara Cushing Reynolds, President of the Club, will preside. Music will be under the direction of Mrs. Helen Mahler, who will present Virginia Austin, dramatic soprano, accompanied by Mary Bertolami, pianist.

Jerusalem Topic Of Talk Tomorrow

Mrs. Harry Westbrook Dunning of Waban will talk on current times in Jerusalem at the meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow evening at the Hotel Bradford at 6:30 o'clock. Mrs. Dunning will illustrate her lecture, "Through Syrian Streets and Doorways," with costumes like some of those that would be seen on a tour there.

Miss Cora E. MacKenzie of Cambridge will speak on current events, and community singing will be led by Mrs. Charles Dooley. Odell DeB. Bailly will give a half-hour organ recital preceding the business meeting. Mrs. Mabel C. Batchelder of Worcester, President, and Mrs. Karoline D. Mariner of Cambridge, Treasurer, have arranged the program.

Progress Sought In Postwar World

A world where people live together with a stable enough outlook to further plans for individual progress is the kind of world we want, Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt declared yesterday at Harvard Church in Brookline.

"We may not be sure about the specific form of national or international organization which will help us get the sort of world we want," he said, "but one thing is clear; we know that only the kind of character which the spirit of a true Christianity produces will establish the attitudes, the wisdom, the courage people must have if any plan for a better world is going to succeed."

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8 p. m.—The United Peoples. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Voice of the Enemy." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs

For Tuesday, Jan. 19

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Ruml on Radio In Talk About His Tax Plan

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Beardsley Ruml, speaking from Toronto, Canada, tonight, will discuss his pay-as-you-go tax plan, MBS, 11 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Margaret Speaks, soprano, sings Gershwin's "Summertime," Lecuona's Siboney," Sanderson's "After Long Absence," and "Sing! Sing! Sing!" by John Sacco. Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra in "On the Trail" from Ferde Grofe's "Grand Canyon Suite," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m., same station, Marion Anderson, guest soloist on Great Artists series, sings Handel's "Largo," "My Heart At Thy Sweet Voice," from Saint Saens' "Samson and Delilah," and two Negro Spirituals, "Heaven, Heaven," and "Ride on, King Jesus." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in a group of selections by Arensky, Delibes, and Kern. Josephine Antoine, soprano, follows on same station at 10 p. m., singing Robyn's "A Heart That's Free," and Reinhold Schmidt, bass, sings "Home on the Range."

Cavalcade of America presents Dennis Morgan in Peter Lyon's "Soldiers of the Tide," a story of the Marines on Guadalcanal. A special feature will be an interview with Private James Gorman, a Marine Scout, whose remarks on the first landing at Guadalcanal will be woven into the dramatization, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Mary Martin and Dick Powell are co-starrred in a radio adaptation of the movie, "My Gal Sal," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m., same station, Screen Guild Players present William Powell and Diana Lewis in "To be or Not to Be."

Bowdoin to Honor Memory of Burns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine—The second annual public recital of songs in memory of Robert Burns will be presented by Bowdoin College, on Jan. 24, a day earlier than the anniversary, due to the college graduation exercises on the 25th.

The concert will include such songs as "Hey, the Dusty Miller," "The Boniest Lad That E're I Saw," and "Ye Banks and Braies o' Bonie Doon," will be sung to the original airs for which Burns wrote them.

The program is under the direction and supervision of Prof. Frederic Tillotson, of the department of music of Bowdoin College.

Walworth Company Winner Of the Army-Navy 'E' Award

War Activities in New England

More than a century of industry lies behind the Walworth Company of South Boston which tomorrow is scheduled to receive the Army-Navy "E" Award for outstanding war production.

A pioneer in wrought iron piping, the Company published an announcement in 1850 which pointed out that "the plan of warming buildings by steam with small wrought iron tubes was originated and has been extensively brought into use by Walworth & Nason," which was formed in 1842. By its centennial last year it had developed into a leading manufacturer and exporter of valves and fitting, with five plants in the United States.

Other New England plants recently designated for the coveted "E" and lapel pins for employees include "Broad Brook Company, Broad Brook, Conn.; C. O. Jelliff Manufacturing Corp., Southport, Conn.; Simonds Saw & Steel Company, Fitchburg, Mass., (two plans); and Vermont Tap & Die Corp., Lyndonville, Vt.

Gets Gold Star

Lieut.-Commander Frank Fenno, Jr., of Westminster, Mass., has received a Gold Star Medal, equivalent to a second Navy Cross, for his second brilliant foray into enemy waters last summer.

The exploit upon which the award was based, was described as a "good patrol," security reasons preventing further description.

He had won the Cross for running the submarine Trout from Pearl Harbor through Japanese lines into Manila Bay, delivering supplies and then returning with gold, silver, and other valuables, sinking several Jap ships on the way.

Easier Plotting

A new method of celestial navigation, described as cutting in half the time necessary for plotting positions, has been developed by a Yale graduate with the help of two Yale faculty members, it was announced in New Haven.

The discoverer, Drury A. McMillen of Sao Paulo, Brazil, has named it the "spherographical system." Present methods require 13 weeks of instruction, which the new system cuts in half, declared Dirk Brouwer and Frederic W. Keator, the staff aides.

Wins Eighth 'E'

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will receive its eighth Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding war production when its East Springfield (Mass.) Works receives the pennant and label pins for employees Thursday. The ceremony beginning at 2:30 p. m. will be broadcast over WBZ-WBZA, with Lowell Thomas as master of ceremonies and John Charles Thomas, baritone, leading the singing of the National Anthem.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Colby, chief of the Army's Tank-Automotive Development Center in Detroit, will report on performance of equipment made at East Springfield. For his recent work in the Middle East he received the Order of the British Empire.

Formerly devoted to the production of household refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and other electrical appliances, the East Springfield plant now is engaged in manufacture of equipment for tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, combat and cargo vessels, and refrigeration apparatus for war-essential industrial processes.

'Good Neighbor'

Second Lieut. Rafael V. Munguía, Mexican-born American citizen who is an officer at Camp Edwards, aspires to the United States Diplomatic Service "after the war, for with my knowledge of Latin America and my belief in the President's Good Neighbor Policy, I think I can help in establishing better relations between the United States and Latin-American countries."

In an interview at the Anti-aircraft Training Center, Lieutenant Munguía told of his early life in the State of Puebla, Mexico, and later in San Antonio, Texas, where he moved in 1928, eventually getting into newspaper work.

He is the son of a former Mexican statesman, who, as a Senator and Deputy from his State, introduced many of the laws regulating labor that now appear on the books below the Rio Grande, the officer pointed out.

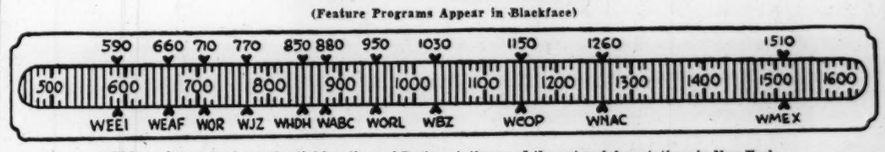
Now about 25 years of age, the Lieutenant numbers among his enterprises the ownership of two newspapers—a Spanish-American semi-weekly paper in Puebla, and the Prospect Hill Chronicle in San Antonio. He also served as San Antonio correspondent for many Mexican papers, and worked as Linotype machinist at the plant of the Austin (Texas) Dispatch. He is a graduate of a San Antonio High School, and that City's Vocational and Technical Institute.

He was inducted as a private on Dec. 4, 1941, at San Antonio, where his mother is a teacher in a junior high school. He served with a coast artillery outfit until he was accepted for the Antiaircraft Officer Candidate School.

One of seven children, he has four brothers, two of whom are in the Army's Air Forces, while another has applied for a commission.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Our Gal Sunday," dr...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Across the Footlights....	Popular Music .....
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"...	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"...
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	United Nations Kickoff	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Luncheon; speakers ...	Griff Williams' Orch....
4:30	The Family Front....	"Show Time," Margaret	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Affairs of Tom, Dick &	Lawrence Welk's Orch...
4:45	Del Castillo, organ.	Janis, songs; News....	"Widder Brown": sketch	Harry: Variety Show ..	Mary Small, songs.....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Orrin Tucker's Orch....
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News; Tech. Institute....
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup: Sports..	Sports Program .....
6:30	Walk Casse1, songs.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music....	Three Commentators	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today....	Little Show	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; orch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15	Orson Welles, drama	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Orchestra..	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": sketch..	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch..		'ABC of OPA' R'nd Table	John Barry, comment..	Army Air Force Program
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America...	"Sizing Up the News"..	James Melton, songs....
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America...	"The Barries": songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue": music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz ...	Marg. Speaks, soprano; Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond": drama	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
9:00	Theater: Mary Martin; Dick Powell in "My Gal Sal"..	"Counterspy": espionage drama	"Great Artists": Marion Anderson; Orchestra ..	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Haydn's Symphony No. 45 in F Minor (Farewell) .....
9:15		Tommy Tucker's Orch...	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	News Service	
9:30	Theater	Orchestra; talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board: guest panel	Classical Album .....
9:45					
10:00	Guild: "To Be or Not to Be".....	Raymond Gram Swing...	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news.	News Service; Defense..
10:15		Gracie Fields, com. songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Sports program .....
10:30	Civilian Defense ...	Basin Street Chamber	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news....	Sports program .....
10:45	News; World War II	Music Society; orchestra	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Music That Endures....	Sports program .....
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer..	Dance orchestra	News; Songs of Allies...	News Service	Sports program .....
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra..	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Sports program .....
11:30	Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program ...	Lands of the Free: Inter-American Uni of Air...	Beardsley Ruml: Talk on Tax Plan: recorded..	Sports program .....
11:45		Sportscast: News			

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital; Taxes....	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's"...	News report	Musical Clock; News....	News comments	.....
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup: songs	"Fiesta": music	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military band; News....	George and Dixie; News.	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Club..	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview...	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore: News..	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue .	"The Breakfast Club"...	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	School of the Air of the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"...	Parade of Stars.....	Treasury Star Parade ..	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30		"The Breakfast Club"...	Imogene Wolcott, food..	Spotlight Revue: organ...	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"...	Treasury Star Parade...	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	News; Military Band....	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	"Kitty Foyle".....	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Program ...	"Help Mate": sketch...	Cheer Up Gang.....	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	Music Room	Cheer Up Gang	
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	Breakfast Music; Interviews	"Road of Life": sketch..	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga!
11:15	Second Husband ...		"Vic and Sade": sketch.	West Point Graduation	Jane Underwood, news..
11:30	Bright Horizons ...	Memory Lane: Music....	"Snow Village": sketch.	Exercises; Speakers	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: Music....	"David Harum": sketch	West Point Graduation	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter: news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch..	"Mystery Money Quiz"..	Chet Gaylord, songs.....	Jimmie Fidler, talk.....	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: talks; music....	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian.....
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk..	Earl Wrightson, songs...	"Aunt Jenny": sketch...	Bright Spot: variety....	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk...	Organ; vocalist	"Big Sister": sketch....	News; Fashion talk....	"Curtain Time": with Marguerite Porter
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music.....	"Light of the World"...	Taxes: Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	We Love and Learn.	"The Victory Hour".....	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics: Music...
2:45	"Pepper Young"...	"The Victory Hour".....	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News reports .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Our Gal Sunday; drama.	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"...	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ..
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Seth's Village Canteen...	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Afternoon Rhapsody ..
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	ArmyNavy "E" Award...	Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee: Variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Andrews Sisters, songs..
4:45	Joy Hodges, Int....	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"...	Harry: Variety Show ..	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	News; Sports Matinee ..	Freddie Slack's Orch....
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee: Taxes ..	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk...	"Superman": sketch	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill: news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup: Sports..	Sports program .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	A Man and His Band....	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade ...	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Trio	News Service .....
7:30	American Melody Hour: songs; violin	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"..	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45		Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Don Reid's Orchestra...	Lanny Ross, songs.....
8:00	Arch Oboler's "Lights Out"	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs.....	Boston School Com. Pam
8:15		"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Wm. Green, Pres. AFofL	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol Bruce; music; News	"Archie and company"; comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	The Federal Ace: drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orchestra	The Federal Ace: drama	Variety Hour .....
9:00	Burns and Allen; Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15		Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Daytime Showcase of the Americas	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45		Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety; Bruins Hockey
10:00	"Only Yesterday"; Music; guests	Raymond Gram Swing...	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news...	Bruins Hockey Game....
10:15		Gracie Fields: songs...	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Treasury Star Parade ...	Hockey Game; News....
10:30	Philip Murray, CIO	"This Nation at War"...	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news....	Frankie Masters' Orch..
10:45	News; World War II	"This Nation at War"...	Red Skelton and Co.....	Cong. Emanuel Celler	Harold Grant's Orch....
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orch.....	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	'What Can I Do'?: drama	Dance orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music You Want".....	"Sinfonietta," Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.	Day's End: music.....
11:45		Sportscast; News	"Music You Want".....		Day's End; News.....

Maine Reports A Banner Year In Employment

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 18—What wartime industries have meant to Maine is reflected, in part, by the report of the U. S. Employment Service which revealed this week that it had placed 64,372 persons on jobs during 1942. Placements, which increased 39.7 per cent over the previous year, largely were in war industries and included many women who are taking their places side by side with men in shipyards and other war-production plants.

The busy factories with wartime contracts, stimulation of private business by the influx of new pay rolls, and, of course, the effect of enlistments and the draft upon the job market all have gone to make 1942 a banner year for Maine. The prosperity thus created has been reflected in decreasing relief and welfare expenses on the part of local, State and Federal governments, and the respite has been most welcome.

Not even the passing of the Works Progress Administration, which since 1935 has expended some $35,436,000 of Federal funds in Maine, raised more than a flitting protest, and that was aimed at the fact the highly beneficial school lunch program would have to be curtailed unless the State arranges to step into the picture.

State pauper support—largest item of the budget of the Health and Welfare Department with the exception of old-age assistance—decreased some 40 per cent during the last fiscal year, a condition that is considered the more remarkable since for some years now this expenditure has exceeded budgeted expenditures and created overdrafts. The reduction in this type of State expenditure also results in part from the inauguration of a new and much more rigid audit control over pauper accounts and claims of towns and cities against the State for such expenditures.

The situation will enable a marked reduction in appropriations for State pauper support and, doubtless, for other forms of State and municipal relief in the coming fiscal year. It is a most gratifying picture in a State that definitely has had a full share of relief problems.

Charlestown Fire Damage $400,000

Four of seven buildings of the Palmer & Parker Lumber Company of Charlestown, Mass., were destroyed by fire Saturday night, causing an estimated damage of $400,000. Five alarms were rung in to keep the flames from spreading to a near-by housing project and from other plants in the vicinity. The Company was engaged in war work.

The cause of the fire has not been officially determ

B. U. Head Sees War Bring New Appreciation of U. S.

Declaring that the stirring of our patriotic feelings has caused a new appreciation of America, and that the great demand of the war that all citizens shall serve the common cause is exalting and magnifying service as the true motive of life, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, addressed the first mid-year wartime Commencement class yesterday in Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Speaking before 150 young men and women graduates and a large audience of parents, relatives, and friends, Dr. Marsh, who took as his subject, "Whither Bound, Education?"—said that "many persons have become apprehensive lest collegiate education will, itself, be a casualty of the present war.

"I recently studied the enrollment figures of 59 independent liberal arts colleges in the United States," he continued, "and discovered that the fall registrations were lower than one year ago in 57 out of 59 institutions. The decline ranged all the way from one to 70 per cent. What are we going to do about it?"

Time of Rapid Changes

"The public manifests an increasing interest in wartime trends and tendencies in the field of collegiate education," Dr. Marsh continued. "He would indeed be a rash man who would undertake to predict the future of education. Things are changing so fast that one gets short of breath trying to keep up with them. Storm sweeps the high seas of education no less than the landscape of politics. The times are plastic and mobile, and one can do nothing but conjecture as to the shape in which education will find itself when the storm subsides.

There are some things sure, and one is that most human institutions will be different after this terrible war is over. Every great war brings about change in human life, human behavior, and human institutions, and this war will be no exception.

"Change in itself is not necessarily bad. There can be no growth without change. But change at its best is not accomplished through anguish and struggle. Change should be an evolution, a triumph, bringing to civilization and its institutions a sense of power and an unshackled future. . . ."

Dr. Marsh then listed five trends which he predicted would have a strong influence on collegiate education. The first, he said, is the accelerated program, with vacation periods shortened and the whole calendar speeded up.

Expects Shorter Courses

"I do not venture to prophesy that the universities will continue this program of acceleration after the war is over, but I do predict that we shall have to face with a good bit of frank discussion the question as to whether we go back to the traditional four years for a baccalaureate degree."

The second trend, he said, is the emphasis placed upon vocational subjects. "All study," he said, "can be made to have a cultural value, and all study may be turned to practical uses. But the present trend is to exalt and magnify and glorify the useful and practical in education.

"A third trend is to emphasize the subjects that make for an appreciation of our American democratic heritage. My prediction is that for at least the next generation we will have done with the contemptuous, sneering, and critical attitude toward everything patriotic. For the past generation, it was the style of lampoon the old-fashioned pieties and faiths. It was a field day for debunking historians.

Better Than in the Past

"The present trend is toward an appreciative recognition of this goodly heritage of liberty and self-government which is ours. Therefore, I predict that there will be a better education in American civilization than we have had in the past.

"A fourth educational trend of the times is to make it possible for young men and young women who are intellectually superior to get an education, even though they may not be financially able to pay their own way. The Government is helping now. . . .

"A fifth trend points very clearly to a shifted emphasis in the appraisal of educational institutions. In the past there tended to be an aristocracy among colleges and universities, and the badges of that aristocracy were too often colored by the age of the institution, its financial assets, and its athletic prowess. . . .

New Standard of Service

"It seems clear to me that one of the changes to be made by this war with respect to educational institutions will be to furnish a new standard for determining greatness—and that standard will be service. A university may be aged, affluent, and dominant in athletics, or it may be young, wanting in material riches, and unknown in athletics; but its true greatness will not be determined by any one of these factors, but rather by how well it measures up to the standard set by Jesus: 'Whosoever would become great among you shall be your servant; and whosoever would be first among you shall be your bondservant: even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.'

"And now as you go out into this troubled world, I bid you good-by, both on behalf of Boston University officially and for myself personally. "Goodby" is a contraction of 'God be with ye.' It is natural that you should be apprehensive of the darkness that envelopes the human world."

In closing, Dr Marsh quoted King George VI in his Christmas message to the people of the British Empire three years ago:

"I said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, 'Give me a light, that I may tread safely into the unknown,' and he replied, 'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than a light and safer than a known way.'"

'Tops' at Boston University

By a Staff Photographer

Honor Students Receive Degrees

Top-ranking students at Boston University's first midyear wartime graduation in Jacob Sleeper Hall yesterday afternoon, shown here, left to right: Robert Lyle, Hyde Park; Mildred Goff, Manchester, N. H.; Robert L. Krichmar, Jamaica Plain, and Maurice W. Larocque, Taunton.

Extension Courses to Prepare Men and Women for War Work

Several University Extension courses, designed to help prepare men and women for war industry jobs, are scheduled to start in Boston and vicinity this week, according to an announcement today by the State Department of Education. These courses also offer to those already in industry the theoretical knowledge so often needed to supplement mechanical and business experience.

A course, most valuable alike to those seeking employment and those already employed, is "Blueprint Reading" for the Machine Trades. Women seeking to take the places of men workers called to the colors will find this course an excellent foundation for industrial employment.

Another course of an elementary grade is "Slide Rule and Its Use," for all workers or would-be workers who have to do with mathematical problems. No previous knowledge of mathematics beyond decimal fractions is required.

"Precision Measurement" is an introductory course, and no previous experience in they type of work is required for enrollment.

For workers in trades where the practical application of plane trigonometry and logarithms accelerates the solution of work problems the department offers a course in Practical Shop Trigonometry."

"Fundamentals of Engine Testing," is another course for those who have taken the elementary course on Diesel engines, or who have equivalent preparation, treats primarily of that type of engine, but also discusses gas and gasoline engines.

For men and women who wish to strengthen their mathematical background or who require preparation for more advanced mathematics there is a "Mathematics Survey" course.

Other courses opening this week are "Industrial Accounting," "Advanced Radio Servicing," and courses on stenography and typewriting. Further information concerning any of these courses may be obtained at the office of University Extension, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Labor Bureau Chief Talks On Security Plan

Immediate expansion of the social security system in this country on lines suggested by the Beveridge Report for Britain was urged here Sunday by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who spoke at the Sunday morning service of the Community Church in Jordan Hall.

Additions to American social insurance, which now covers unemployment and old age and survivors, would include health and disability insurance, according to the program the Secretary of Labor outlined. "Permanently disabled persons, cripples, chronically sick, injured (non-industrial), too young to be eligible for old-age benefits, would for the first time be able to obtain similar benefits," she said.

The Federal Government, she said, would also be brought into public assistance for the needy, helping to finance broader contributions and regulating the State systems.

Miss Perkins estimated the cost at the outset at about 10 per cent of pay roll, shared equally by employer and employee. In ten years the cost would exceed 10 per cent because of the increasing load of old-age insurance, and then the Federal Government should step in and ultimately the expense of the system would be divided three ways, employers, employees, and the Government each carrying a third.

Some 20,000,000 persons now exempted from the social security coverage would be brought in. "Practically all employees would be covered for all the hazards," Secretary Perkins said, "and farmers, professional persons, and other self-employed persons would be covered in the case of old-age retirement benefits, permanent total disability benefits, and widows', orphans', and dependents' benefits."

Meeting Planned On Transportation For Two Shipyards

A meeting to discuss the problem of adequate transportation for shipyard workers in the Quincy-Hingham area will be held in the office of the United States Employment Service, 13 Temple Street, Quincy, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 3 p. m., it has been announced by Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission.

The conference originally sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be attended by representatives of Federal, State and City agencies, city officials, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and labor and management groups and other civic organizations.

One of the matters to be considered will be the C. I. O.'s proposal that Nantasket boats—usually put up in the winter—be used to carry Hingham workers between Rowe's Wharf, Boston, and Hingham and that housing facilities in Hull, Cohasset and Nantasket Beach be winterized for all-year occupancy by new Hingham workers.

Woman Delivers The Valedictory At Suffolk Law

For the first time in the history of the Suffolk University Law School, the valedictory address will be given by a woman at the Commencement Exercises for the Class of 1943 to be held in the University on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at which time Class Day will be combined with the graduation.

Miss Leila R. Lister, of Concord, N. H., will give the Valedictory address, and John P. Donnelly, of Sauguas, Mass., will present the Salutatory address.

Twenty degrees will be presented, seven graduates receiving these with honors. President Gleason L. Archer will preside for the University and Francis J. Burns, Jamaica Plain, President of the Class, will introduce the undergraduate speakers. Dean Frank L. Simpson will present his first group of law graduates as candidates for the Bachelor of Laws Degree.

Jewelry Trade Gives Up Scarce Copper and Brass

Jewelry manufacturers in Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts have co-operated to make available to the War Production Board nearly 3,000,000 pounds of scarce, unprocessed brass and copper and 1,000,000 pounds in semi-fabricated condition, it was disclosed today by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England regional WPB Director.

The metals will go into war production through the Copper Recovery Corporation, Mr. Wheeler said.

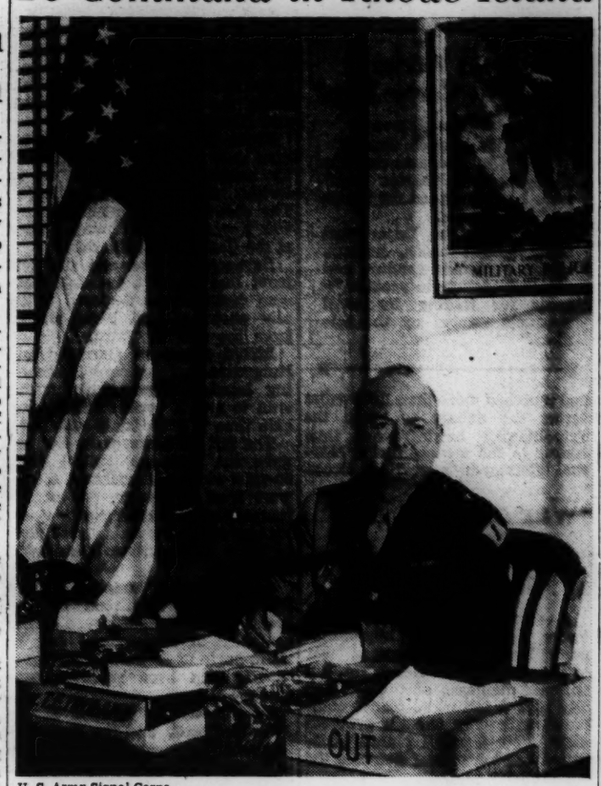
How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 17
2,000 gallons	911
1,500 gallons	683¼
1,000 gallons	455½
800 gallons	227¾

To Command in Rhode Island



U. S. Army Signal Corps

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland

General Troland has been selected by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, to take command of Security District No. 5, comprising the State of Rhode Island.

General Troland Appointed To Command District No. 5

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland has just been appointed by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, to take command of Security District No. 5, which comprises the State of Rhode Island. In this position, General Troland will be the Army's representative in all activities relative to the First Service Command taking place in Rhode Island.

"I am particularly pleased to have a man of General Troland's ability and experience represent me in such a vitally important area as Rhode Island," General Miles said, in making the announcement. "General Troland's knowledge of New England, both of the country and its people, through his previous training and especially his outstanding activities as Commanding General of the Provisional Military Police Command for the First Service Command, will be of great aid in carrying out the duties and functions of his new office."

Important missions are not new to General Troland. Last winter, he was selected by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, to head a peaceful invasion of Canada. This good-will visit of U. S. fighting men, according to an elaborate memento of the trip, sent to General Troland by the Province of Ontario, "had the effect of still further cementing the close relationship between citizens of Canada and its highly respected neighbor, the United States of America."

General Troland, who in civil life was Corporation Counsel for New London, Conn., from Jan. 1, 1925, to his entry into Federal service, became Commanding General of the Provisional Military Police Command on Feb. 10, 1942, with headquarters in Boston, just four days before starting for Canada. Before coming to the First Service Command, he was Commanding General of the 85th Infantry Brigade of the Connecticut National Guard, during its training period in Florida and during the Louisiana and Carolina maneuvers in 1941 when the Brigade was called into Federal service.

During the past year, as Commanding General of the Provisional Military Police Command, General Troland has built the Command to seven times what it was when he took over last February. The plan of training introduced by him in the First Service Command is about to be made nationwide.

Bay State Society Gives High Honors In Horticulture

Awards of four important medals were announced today by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

The George Robert White Medal of Honor, considered the outstanding horticultural award in the United States went to Jens Jensen, of Ellison Bay, Wis., dean of American landscape architects and the man responsible for most of Chicago's West Park systems.

The Thomas Roland Medal went to Vincent R. DePetris, of Grosse Point Farms, Detroit, for important work in developing hardy chrysanthemums for outdoor gardens.

The Jackson Dawson Memorial Medal was awarded to Henry T. Skinner, Curator of the Morris Arboretum at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, for his work in the improvement of rhododendrons.

The Society's Gold Medal went to the organization's Secretary, Edward I. Farrington, editor of "Horticulture," and the author of several books.

Girls Beginning Quoddy Plan Soon

Girls for the first time break into the free industrial training offered by the National Youth Administration at its big war production training center at Quoddy, Maine, on Feb. 3, it was announced at NYA headquarters in Boston today.

There will be openings for 400 girls, and applications are still being taken at offices of the United States Employment Service. Total capacity, both boys and girls, is 850. Many of the girls will come out as aviation mechanics, eligible at Army aviation bases for a starting salary of $1,440 a year, NYA officials state.

New Submarine Taking To Water on Wednesday

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 18 (AP)—The submarine Capelin will be launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard Wednesday, the Navy has announced.

Mrs. Isaac C. Bogart of Chevy Chase, Md., wife of Captain Bogart, now on active duty, will be the sponsor. Mrs. C. E. Meree will act as Matron of Honor.

Newell C. Ordway, Senior Clerk, will present a gift to the sponsor from Navy Yard employees.

Easing Rations By Dining Out Is Encouraged

"Dining out"—long the great national relief from home cooking—today also has become the solution to rationing and shortages in certain foods.

This public dining tendency is "okay" right now with hotels, restaurants, and clubs, a survey discloses. With this one word of caution, managers of dining rooms add,—don't lean too heavily on eating out as a complete answer to your own food shortages.

Individual operators of eating places assured us that they still can serve the public, and that they want dining out to continue. There are shortages of beef and butter, and rationing of sugar and coffee, they state, so the dining-out public must expect to find less of these commodities served.

But managers of dining establishments are concerned lest the public get the impression fostered by hints from Washington, that all group gatherings, and meals engendered by such assembles, be called off.

In an effort to show that sensible banquets can and should continue to be held, members of the City of Boston Hotel Association are to sit down tonight to a dinner at their annual meeting in the Parker House to be composed only of unrationed foods.

Pièce de résistance of his meal will be red-flannel hash (a vegetable hash to which beets have been added). Purée mongole (pea and tomato soup) will inaugurate this meal, followed by hash, braised Boston Market celery with mushrooms, plain mixed green salad, cranberry mousse, and cider. No coffee will be served.

The meal was designed by Glenwood J. Sherrard, President and Treasurer of the Parker House, and President of the Association, and his committee, Emile F. Coulon, Director of the Vendome Hotel, and Arki Yavensonne, manager of the Fensgate Hotel.

Pittsfield Found Safer and Soberer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Pittsfield and surrounding towns were 40 per cent safer and 15 per cent soberer in 1942 than they were in 1941, according to annual figures issued by Walter F. Tate, clerk of Central Berkshire District Court.

The gasoline and tire shortages, together with the lowering of the speed limit, are credited with bringing the number of motor vehicle violations in the area down from 1,442 in 1941 to 867 last year. Drunkenness cases dropped from 871 to 739, only part of which decrease can be ascribed to the number of men in the armed services, whose total of 3,200 represents only six per cent of the population.

Food Industry to Act on Shortages

First efforts of the food industry in Massachusetts to handle the beef and butter shortage and other problems within itself and without government intervention will be attempted at a meeting of the new Food Advisory Committee for Massachusetts within the next 24 hours, it was expected today by John H. Sullivan, State Supervisor of the Food Distribution Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Committee, just appointed, is headed by Mr. Sullivan as Chairman and M. D. Liming, Managing Director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as Secretary, with 10 committee members representing different branches of the food industry. It is one of many such groups being set up throughout the nation as the answer of Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, to the requests from the industry that it be allowed to handle its own problem.

Governor Possible As an Overseer

The names of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, appeared among the 12 Harvard alumni listed late on Saturday night as candidates for five vacancies on the Harvard Board of Overseers. The five Overseers will be elected for terms of six years by postal ballot of Harvard graduates, and the results will be announced on Commencement Day, in June.

Those elected will take the places of these Overseers, whose terms expire this coming June: Charles Francis Adams, President, Concord, Mass.; James De Wolf Perry, Providence, R. I.; John Stewart Bryan, Richmond, Va.; George Peabody Gardner, Brookline, and Charles Poletti, New York City.

The candidates for Overseers are:

Joseph C. Grew, Hancock, N. H., former United States Ambassador to Japan; Edward B. Krumbhaar, Philadelphia, professor of pathology, University of Pennsylvania; Roger D. Lapham, San Francisco, Calif., Chairman of Board of American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; Frederick M. Eliot, Cambridge, President of American Unitarian Association; Ralph Lowell, Westwood, President of Harvard Club of Boston; Frederick C. Crawford, Cleveland, Ohio, President of National Association of Manufacturers; Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts; G. Howland Shaw, Washington and Boston, Assistant Secretary of State; Franklin E. Parker, Jr., Greenwich, Conn., lawyer; R. Keith Kane, Chief of Bureau of Intelligence, Office of War Information; Oliver L. Loring, Portland, Maine., Episcopal Bishop of Maine, and Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Brookline, Judge of the United States District Court for Massachusetts.

John Quincy Knowles

John Quincy Knowles, who passed on in Hingham yesterday, served for 12 years as a Republican member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

In the Legislature, he was Chairman of the Committee on Counties and was ranking member of the Committee on Labor and Industry. For the past six years he also had served as Town Moderator and Soldiers' Relief Commissioner in Hull.

A native of Hull, he was the first man of that town to enlist in World War 1. He was a member of the YD Club of Boston, the 101st Infantry Veterans Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Past Commander of the Hull American Legion Post.

6 New Englanders On Prisoner List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The names of six New Englanders were included tonight in a War Department list of 141 Americans held as prisoners of war by the enemy, or interned in a neutral country.

The list included members of the Army and the United States Merchant Marine.

The New Englanders and their next of kin are:

U. S. Merchant Marine interned by Japan at Camp Woosung, Shanghai, China:

Massachusetts

Saxton, John Jerome—Philip V. Saxton, brother, Brockton.

U. S. Army personnel interned by Germany (camp unstated):

Massachusetts

Quandt, Technical Sergeant Lester D.—Mrs. Rena N. Quandt, wife, Springfield.

U. S. Army personnel interned in Spain:

These men en route to Algeria by air transport were forced down in Spanish Morocco. They have been interned at Tauima near Melilla, Spanish Morocco.

Connecticut

Clarke, Staff Sergeant Edward S.—Mrs. Lois R. Clarke, wife, Waterbury.

Manente, Private Carmine J.—Ernest Manente, father, Hartford.

Massachusetts

Barressi, Staff Sergeant Joseph—Salvatora Barressi, father, Saugus.

Raymond, Capt. William H.—William H. Raymond, father, Mattapoisett.

Forced Bike Registration Up to Newton Aldermen

The adoption of an order for compulsory registration of bicycles in Newton will be sought tonight by Mayor Paul M. Goddard at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor will ask the Board to accept the act of the State Legislature which authorizes any municipality to require owners to obtain and display registration plates on their cycles.

May and May Not of Car Use

These questions frequently asked at the New England regional Office of Price Administration in regard to the use of one's automobile, were made public today, with the official answers:

Q. I am a druggist. Am I allowed to drive on my A ration to attend a convention of druggists if I cannot get there by using public transportation?

A. Yes. Driving to attend conventions or other meetings related to the occupation or business of the driver is permissible.

Q. I am a member of a labor union. May I use my car to attend a business meeting of the union?

A. Yes—such a meeting is for a purpose relating to the occupation of the members.

Q. My daughter is confined to a hospital. May I use my car to drive to the hospital to visit her?

A. Yes—this would be classified as family and personal necessity driving.

Q. May I use my car to drive to the nearest railroad station for a trip in town to attend the theater?

A. No—this is pleasure driving.

Q. I have only an A ration. May I use my car to drive to the nearest railroad station to get in town to my work?

A. Yes—if there is no public transportation available for getting to the railroad station.

Q. May I use my car for the purpose of visiting the grave of a close relative?

A. Yes—this is treated as personal necessity driving.

Q. What is the ruling in regard to driving to restaurants?

A. Driving to restaurants is permissible only where it is necessary to eat at a restaurant. Driving to a restaurant is not allowed merely because the family decides that it would like a change from home cooking.

Q. I am a physician. I occasionally attend the theater for necessary relaxation. I have to have my car with me at all times in case of emergency calls. May I drive to the theater?

A. Yes—under these special circumstances, the principal reason for driving the car is to enable the physician to respond quickly in the case of emergency.

Q. May I use my car to attend a Parent-Teacher Association meeting?

A. No.

Q. I have been asked by the committee in charge to attend a dance arranged for the benefit of our boys in military service. I plan to wear an evening gown. May I use my car?

A. No.

Q. I have a ten-year-old child who takes music lessons weekly at the home of her teacher. My child cannot continue her lessons unless I drive her to the teacher's home. Is such driving allowed?

A. Yes—driving for the purpose of pursuing a regular and recognized course of study is permissible.

Q. May I use my car for necessary family or personal purposes such as shopping for food for the family even though public transportation is available?

A. Definitely no, in no case may a car be used even for a necessary purpose if there are available public transportation facilities.

It's Tin-Can Week Again in Bay State

This week is tin can collection week in most cities in Massachusetts, among them Boston. Housewives this time are given until 10 o'clock in the morning to get their accumulations of scrapped tin cans out on the sidewalk, but they are warned to place them where they will readily be seen by the collectors, not behind a snowdrift, for instance. It is still a good plan to put them out the night before.

Collections will be made from today through Friday in Boston, Belmont, Chelsea, and Revere and throughout the week in Arlington, Medford, and Somerville. Wards 1 to 5 are being canvassed in Boston, today. Collections will be made tomorrow in Wards 6 to 10 and on Wednesday in Wards 11 to 14. Thursday the crews will scour Wards 15 to 18 and on Friday collect in Wards 19 to 22. Other collections will include:

Today—Avon, Bedford, Brockton, Canton, Hanover, Haverhill, Lexington, Manchester, Marlboro, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norwood, Peabody, Quincy, Randolph, Revere, Salem, Scituate, Stoughton, Wakefield, Waltham, Weston, Weymouth and Whitman.

Tomorrow—Bedford, Hanover, Haverhill, Manchester, Milton, Needham, Salem, Scituate, Stoughton, Waltham, Weymouth and Winthrop.

Wednesday—Ashland, Cambridge, Framingham, Haverhill, Manchester, Maynard, Medfield, Milton, Natick, Needham, Salem, Southboro and Winchester.

Thursday — Cambridge, Framingham, Hingham, Hull, Maynard, Milton, Stoneham and Winchester.

Friday—Everett.

Saturday—Andover, Lawrence, Lynnfield, Methuen, North Andover and Woburn.

Several of the Cape Cod towns in the Plymouth to Bourne section collected last week, and many towns on the North Shore will not collect until next week, namely, Amesbury, Jan. 29, 30; Dedham, Jan. 25; Essex, Jan. 26; Gloucester, Jan. 25, 26, 27; Ipswich, Jan. 25, 26; Merrimac, Jan. 29, 30; Newbury and West Newbury, Jan. 29, 30; Newburyport, Jan. 29, 30 and 31; Salisbury, Jan. 29, 30.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 21—Last day for use of No. 3 coupon in A gasoline ration books.

Jan. 26—Through this date No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good until this date.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

92nd BIRTHDAY SALE

SEE WHAT YOU Save!

PLANNED A YEAR AGO

SOLID STERLING SILVER AT SAVINGS OF 1/3 OFF REGULAR PRICES

Plus 10% Federal Tax

Many Pieces by the Dozen and Fancy Pieces in Limited Quantities Plus Sets!

REGULAR $14.25 SET FOR 1 . . . $9.50
You save $4.75. Includes 1 each—teaspoon, dessert fork, dessert knife, cream soup spoon, butter spreader, salad fork.

REGULAR $57.00 SETS FOR 4 . . . . . $38
You save $19.00. Includes 4 of each—teaspoons, dessert forks, dessert knives, cream soup spoons, butter spreaders, salad forks.

REGULAR $85.50 SETS FOR 6 . . . . . $57
You save $28.50. Includes 6 of each—teaspoons, dessert forks, dessert knives, cream soup spoons, butter spreaders, salad forks.

REGULAR $114.00 SETS FOR 8 . . . . . $76
You save $38.00. Includes 8 of each—teaspoons, dessert forks, dessert knives, cream soup spoons, butter spreaders, salad forks.

SILVERWARE—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Fine Hand Engraving Included at This Price

Other pieces not mentioned, are available

BOSTON, MASS.

British Within 100 Miles of Tripoli

Continued from Page 1

miles from the nearest point on the coast and approximately the same distance from Tripoli.

General Montgomery's announcement said that his forces were in contact with the enemy Sunday evening in the area between Beni Ulid and the coastal villages of Tauorga and Bir Dufan after advancing a total of more than 80 miles.

The Italian High Command, in a communiqué broadcast by the Rome Radio, claimed that at least 20 Allied tanks had been left immobilized in "lively engagements" in Eastern Tripolitania. Allied attacks were held, the report asserted.

The announcement that British troops had reached a point some 80 miles beyond Buerat indicated an advance of approximately 15 miles in the past 24 hours.

In announcing that the Eighth Army was again on the move, General Montgomery reported that his troops had then penetrated beyond Wadi Zem-Zem to the Sedala-Bir Tala area.

Sedala is about 65 miles west of Buerat, coastal anchor of the defense line where Marshal Rommel had made his brief stand and 32 miles north of Wadi Zem-Zem, the broad gulch which offered a natural obstacle to the British advance.

Bir Tala, 12 miles west and slightly north of Sedala, is about 130 miles airline southeast of Tripoli.

Rommel May Attempt To Make Stand

The Eighth Army's advance cut to about 400 miles the distance separating it from the Allied forces in Tunisia.

Whether Marshal Rommel would attempt another stand short of Tripoli or would fleet on into Tunisia with the object of joining forces with Gen. Walther Nehring's army defending Tunis and Bizerte was the question of the moment.

Tripoli itself, so badly battered from the air that its dock facilities were reported almost unusable, generally is regarded as indefensible. It was considered possible, however, that Marshal Rommel might try to fight another delaying action in the Gebel Nefuza, a ridge of hills about 50 miles south of Tripoli where he is said to have erected defense works.

The Axis chieftain's retreat was being speeded by the Allied air forces which, operating from Libyan bases in close co-operation with ground troops, blasted ceaselessly at the withdrawing enemy.

Ranging far and wide, the airmen pounded Lampedusa Island, and even swept into Tunisia to aid Allied forces there by blasting at enemy vehicles along the coastal road.

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa reported that Allied bombers in that area also were active over the week end attacking Axis supply lines, including highways around Gabes and railway sidings in the Medjez-el-Bab and Tebourba areas west of Tunis.

The only ground activity on the Tunisia front was reported by the French, who said their forces had captured several important points in the Gebel Bou Dabous sector 20 miles northwest of Kairouan and in the Gebel Dufoad area farther south.

The Fighting French, meanwhile, announced that Gen. Jacques Leclerc's troops, cleaning up the Fezzan area in Southern Libya, had marched more than 1,000 miles across the Sahara to reach the Tripolitanian battleground, thus adding to the menace facing Marshal Rommel's retreating forces.

Troops in Africa Carry 'Barter Bags'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 18

The War Department has disclosed that "barter bags" have been provided for troops in North Africa.

The bags, the Department said, contain beads, scissors, cloths, perfumes, candies, and scarce foodstuffs to provide "a basis for trading for local products wanted by the soldiers."

'War of Capitals':

RAF Hits Berlin; Nazis Raid London

A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers laid huge fires across Berlin in the renewed "war of the capitals" Sunday night, but stiffened defenses of the German city took a toll of 22 planes compared with only one the previous night. Few German planes penetrated London's outer defenses the Air Ministry said.

London's antiaircraft gunners meanwhile threw Nazi raiders into confusion by the fierceness of their barrage during two assaults Sunday night and early Monday when the attackers lost 10 of perhaps 60 planes.

German efforts at retaliation for the mighty attack which apparently caught Berlin defenses napping Saturday night were relatively mild. London's ground guns threw up a curtain of steel and fire more thunderous and powerful than anything Londoners ever heard before.

Instead of trying to drive the bombers away from vital objectives and into the path of night fighters, the gunners aimed for bullseyes directly on the attacking bombers. The night's bag brought to more than 4,000 the number of enemy aircraft destroyed over Britain since the start of the war.

The barrage showered London rooftops with shell fragments and several persons were killed or wounded by shells which exploded only after striking the ground. The firing, which ceased only after the last of the raiders departed, combined with new secret antiaircraft devices to make a spectacular show.

British Bombers Aided by Moonlight

British bombers flew in bright moonlight on most of the 1,200-mile round trip, but encountered some clouds over the target area. In contrast to the light opposition Saturday night, the Air Ministry said "there were many combats with enemy fighters."

In addition to the new bombing of Berlin, the RAF sent fighters against freight trains, barges, and trucks serving the Germans in France, Belgium and Holland. The forays lasted 13 hours.

Among the 10 German raiders shot down was a Dornier 217, a two-motored utility craft which the Germans use for purposes ranging from reconnaissance to dive bombing.

The Air Ministry News Service credited four of the bombers destroyed to a Beaufighter squadron, saying that this established a new night-fighting record.

Delighted that Berlin at last was being repaid heavily for the scourging of their beloved city, Londoners nevertheless were wondering whether the London-Berlin duel meant a return of 1940-41 experiences. The Rome Radio said Hitler's government was threatening full reprisals.

A DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin said a strong German force made the early morning raid and thousands of explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. However London sources said no important public buildings were hit and industrial damage was slight.

High-explosive bombs extensively damaged 20 houses on one London road and seven in another during the morning attack.

Russia:

Soviet Makes Gains On Voronezh Front

The Red Army's new offensive on the Voronezh front, most northerly of the series of winter blows against the whole Axis position in the southwest, was making new progress 50 miles west of the Don along the railway to Kupyansk and Kharkov.

Front dispatches said the German lines were being rolled back by attacks against garrisons in fortified cities, towns, and villages. The direction of the main thrust was toward the southwest, aimed at the Ukraine and Kharkov.

Between the Don and the new front line at least one full German division was declared virtually encircled and being driven from the rear eastward.

Mixed forces of Germans and Hungarians were reported retreating hurriedly and struggling in vain to mount counterattacks and gain time to consolidate new lines.

The fall of Alekseevska Sunday gave the Russians control of a 50-mile stretch of railroad southwest from Shchuche, one of the jumping-off points of their powerful new offensive, and carried their advance guard within 80 miles of Kupyansk.

A new hold was taken on the Moscow-Rostov railroad by the occupation of Podgornoye, 45 miles southeast of Alekseevska and 20 miles north of Rossosh, which previously had been reported captured.

Just above the junction of the Moscow-Rostov and the Svoboda-Kupyansk railroads, the Red Army expanded its grip on the west bank of the Don by taking Korotozhak, 30 miles northeast of Alekseevska.

Korotozhak, captured after fierce fighting, was one of the Germans' principal strong points in the sector. It was surrounded by mortar batteries and machine-gun nests.

The Red Army swept on Korotozhak from Selyavnoye, 10 miles to the north. A battalion of ski troops captured house after house along the highway, crushed a garrison which attempted to hold a church, and reached the center of the city.

Many Germans Taken Prisoner

The Germans tried to withdraw to the west and south, dispatches said, but the remnants were surrounded and taken prisoner. Material captured at Korotozhak was said to have included 20 planes, 38 tanks, and 93 machine guns.

While these gains were being made on the right flank and the center of the Voronezh front, no further specific progress was reported on the left flank, where the Russians were attacking in the Kantemirovka sector.

Dispatches said the Germans had rushed tanks and troops from their reserve to their new line west of Kantemirovka, which is fortified to a depth of 7½ miles.

The ravines, steep hills, and snow-covered fields are lined with pillboxes, dugouts, barbed wire, mines, and trenches, the whole covered by a system of flanking fire. A mid-day assault, launched when the Germans were off guard, was reported, however, to have made a gap two miles wide and three miles deep in this formidable defense zone.

Accompanying the assault, Russian artillery blasted the enemy lines so heavily that prisoners were quoted as saying that half of their front-line losses were being caused by shells.

Many German batteries were reported to have been silenced early in the offensive by the Soviets' long-range artillery, which limited enemy reply to individual guns. Russian guns also shattered several German divisional and regimental headquarters, disrupting enemy communications.

As a result, dispatches said, lines of enemy trucks were seen still coming up to the front line long after the German troops who originally had been there had retreated west.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Renew Challenge to U. S.

Renewed Japanese attempts to dislodge American forces from Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, part of a campaign which already has cost the Japanese dearly in planes, ships, and men, appeared in the offing, according to Washington dispatches.

Three air attacks against American positions, reported by the Navy over the week end, indicated the enemy is launching a new bout for Guadalcanal, operating from the Japanese base on Munda, only 180 miles to the northwest.

Some casualties and "minor material damage" were inflicted by Japanese bombers on Jan. 15, the Navy reported in telling of the third enemy raid in two days on Guadalcanal. The previous day the Japanese sent two air assaults against American positions, the first multi-plane attacks on Guadalcanal since November.

Sunday's communiqué said the latest American blow at Munda, on New Georgia Island, occurred Saturday and that " a number of hits were scored in the target area."

New Britain:

Japanese Ships Bombed at Rabaul

Five Japanese merchant ships in the harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, were badly damaged or sunk in a three-wave three-hour raid by Flying Fortresses Saturday night.

Results of the raid were reported in a communiqué which said the total tonnage of the ships hit amounted to 25,000 tons.

The bombers fought through strong antiaircraft and searchlight defenses, hitting the airdromes as well as the harbor installations. All came back.

Just after noon Sunday, the Japanese raided Milne Bay with 24 medium bombers and 20 Zeros, causing some damage to the airdrome area.

That was Milne Bay's first raid in several weeks and the heaviest the Japanese have made anywhere on the northern Papuan coast in months. Our fighters went up but the Japanese avoided combat and escaped.

United Nations bombers again were active over the New Guinea coastal war area but nowhere in strength approaching that the Japanese sent against Milne Bay.

Allied ground forces, with air support, made further progress at Sanananda Point, cutting the main road behind Japanese lines. The move was made by an encircling force from the west.

Far to the north, in the vicinity of the Admiralty Islands, Allied heavy bombers attacked a Japanese transport. Results were not observed.

An attack by medium bombers on the Japanese supply dump along the coast at Lae, caused large explosions and numerous fires. Wharf areas were pounded by heavy bombers both at Madang and Finschhafen. A similar unit bombed the airdrome at Malahang in New Guinea and at Gasmata, New Britain.

Air Over Burma:

Japanese Blasted By Allied Planes

United States and British fliers in offensive operations from east and west scored sharp blows against Japanese-occupied Burma and Southwest China in week-end operations, a series of war bulletins disclosed.

In Chungking, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters announced that Bhamo, an advanced Japanese storage base in Burma, had been rendered practically untenable by aerial bombing and strafing which destroyed or badly damaged warehouses, gasoline dumps, munitions, and shipping.

In addition, Curtiss Warhawk (P-40) fighters took the air over a base in Western Yunnan Province, Southwestern China, though outnumbered three to one, to best a large force of Japanese planes.

A headquarters communiqué said four Zeros were shot down, four other fighters probably were destroyed and one Japanese bomber was believed destroyed. Unofficial reports said the toll possibly was three higher. One defending plane was reported missing and on the ground there was little damage caused by Japanese bombs.

American medium bombers showered tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Lashio.

From the Indian side, Royal Air Force planes attacked Japanese positions at Rathedaung three times and in other parts of Burma damaged two small river steamers and other craft, a British communiqué said.

Russian Tide Flows West

By a Staff Artist

Eastern Front—Then and Now

White arrows show main points of the Russian advance. Shaded section indicates that portion of Russian territory recaptured by the Russians since the farthest limits of the German advance.

U. S. Canteens Serve London Bomb Areas

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 18

The British War Relief Society The British War Relief Society of America served refreshments to thousands this morning in a London district blasted by German bombers.

One canteen was from Sarasota, Fla., another from Hartford, Conn., and the third bore the name of American book publishers and book sellers.

Lloyd George Feted On 80th Anniversary

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—David Lloyd George, who served Britain as Prime Minister in the first World War, observed his 80th anniversary yesterday at his 800-acre farm in Surrey.

Among the hundreds of telegrams he received was one from King George VI, who said "the Queen and I send you our best wishes and hearty congratulations."

Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and other members of the Cabinet also sent greetings.

Reich Foundation Celebration Canceled

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Jan. 18—The German Radio has announced that "the usual decoration with flags on the 18th of January, the day of the foundation of the Reich, will not take place this year."

The German radiocast was heard in London.

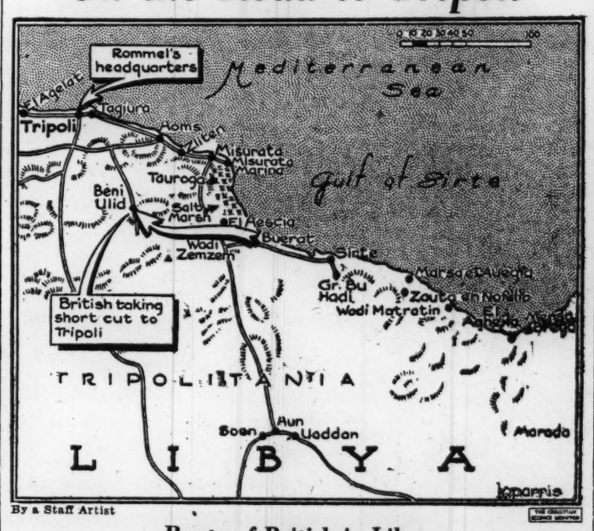
U. S. Buys Frost Residence In Bermuda for Its Consul

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Government of the United States has purchased the old H. L. Frost residence in Hamilton for about $15,000 for use as a home for the United States Vice Counsul, it was announced Jan. 16.

Ralph Wheeler Jr., of Ithaca, N. Y., has been appointed assistant in the Office of the Vice-Consul, Clay Merrell.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Cornell University, where his father is a faculty member.

On the Road to Tripoli



By a Staff Artist

Route of British in Libya

White arrow shows approximately the position of General Montgomery's British Eighth Army which is reported to be by-passing Misurata and the "hump" of Tripolitania and to be heading straight for Tripoli, Field Marshal Rommel's headquarters.

Montgomery Awaited Hour For New Drive

Continued from Page 1

ence of a large permanent Italian population is expected to prevent this. As I write an "air circus" preliminary to battle is already under way.

First Planes Take off

From an adjacent airdrome fighters swarm up into the blue for their morning intruder patrols, swirling up heavy clouds of unavoidable desert dust as they leave the ground. Overhead from their bases farther back Bostons and Mitchells—American-built medium bombers—are running the same sort of relay service that preceded the El Alamein attack.

Summing up now as then, nothing is being left to chance. Preparations have been made with the same thoroughness despite tremendously lengthened lines since the time when the army stood on the threshold of Alexandria. However, a compensating factor is that the enemy, despite his proximity to bases, is not as strong a force as opposed the Eighth Army when the first offensive was launched.

Gestapo Arrests In France Continue

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 18 (AP)—The German Gestapo continues its campaign in France against all suspected of hostility to the Laval regime's policy of collaboration with the Reich and has arrested large numbers of Frenchmen, the Journal de Genève reported Jan. 14.

Recent arrests were said to have included Generals Altemeyer and D'Harcourt and many other high officers of the Army.

Maurice Sarraut, brother of Former Premier Albert Sarraut, also was seized, the paper said, but released after Laval himself had interceded.

Dietz Pleads Guilty To Income Tax Evasion

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Jack Dietz, a Hollywood motion picture producer, pleaded guilty Jan. 14 in Federal Court to an indictment charging him with income tax evasion of $200,237 for the years 1936 and 1937. He will be sentenced on Jan. 26.

United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa said that Mr. Dietz derived his income during those years from illegal distribution in interstate commerce of championship fight pictures.

The defendant, who reputedly rose from night club bouncer to movie executive, lost control of the business when the law banning such distribution was repealed three years ago, Mr. Correa said.

Russian Victories Recast United Nations War Plans

Continued from Page 1

tween the United States, Great Britain and Russia is to be tightened.

Other effects on the Allied plan for victory cannot be discussed in detail at this stage, but it is possible to state the the unexpectedly great scope of Russian successes will mean marked speeding up of the tempo of United Nations offensives against the Axis.

Already this result is beginning to become apparent. Both the British Eighth Army's latest large scale attack against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating forces and the RAF's big bombing raids on Berlin are part of this altered plan.

Diplomatic Steps Also

Although important in themselves, they are only the first two straws in the wind which is expected here to become a sizable storm of intensified action against the enemy. This action, the Monitor understands, will not only be military but diplomatic as well. Here again the first sign of the new trend is beginning to appear. Iraq's declaration of war against the Axis this week end is regarded as a significant indication of things to come.

The importance of Iraq's active entry into the war lies largely in its geographical position. It is a key point situated at the juncture of the European and North African theaters of war. Only a few short months ago it was a target of a gigantic German-Italian pincers movement, threatened from the north by Hitler's advance into the Caucasus and more distantly from the southwest by Marshal Rommel's swift plunge into Egypt.

Today, however, its role has changed. With Marshal Rommel being driven back into Tripoli and German troops in the Caucasus retreating rapidly before Russian counteroffensives, Iraq occupies a vital position as base for Turkey and back of Syria as potential bases from which future offensives in the Middle East can be organized.

Changed Situation

In this connection it is important not to overlook the changed situation in the western desert.

Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps has been driven completely out of Egypt and almost out of Libya itself, Turkey is no longer menaced from the south, and with the Russians hurling the Germans back in the Caucasus and threatening to cut them off at Rostov, Turkey's attitude toward the war is likely to be different from what it has been. The most that can be said so far is that genuine rapprochement between Ankara and Moscow is developing satisfactorily.

At the other end of the Mediterranean also there has been a slight improvement in the political problems of French North Africa. Prospects of a military agreement between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle are believed to have brightened considerably over the week end. News that General Jacques Leclerc's Fighting French forces after a long trek from the Chad territory have now made contact with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's army is seen here as a sort of symbol of the unifying process now at work.

Unity in Pacific

Among the United Nations this process is not confined to Europe or Africa. It is also operating with regard to the Pacific. There is a strong feeling here that Allied successes in Russia and North Africa make it plainer than ever that the time has come to link up more closely with China in preparation for ultimate all-out assault on the other enemy, Japan.

In fact, it is understood that diplomatic military projects now being discussed bring Russia and China into a sort of "Big Four" council with the United States and Great Britain at the head of the United Nations. The idea is to coordinate still more closely strategic activity in London, Moscow, Chungking and Washington on a basis of full equality.

All these new moves and more which are yet to be disclosed are to a large extent traceable back to the unprecedented and unexpected success of the Russian winter offensives. More and more, it is realized here as well as in Washington, that Russian victories have transformed the strategic picture to such an extent that it has become essential to alter the timetable of United Nations' battle plans so that they run harder and faster than ever.

British Aid to Russia To Swell via Persia

Recorded by CBS

London, Jan. 18

There will be a "steady and progressive increase in the amount of aid to Russia, through ports in the Persian Gulf," the London radio declared recently, quoting a statement made in Cairo by the Chief of the General Staff of the Persia-Iraq Command.

Aid to Russia was now what he called "the first priority" of the British Tenth Army which came into being in August to meet a possible German threat to Persia and Iraq through Russia, continued the radiocast.

It said that long-term planning for supplies to Russia included the building of new ports, quays, railways, and roads from the Persian Gulf through hundreds of miles of country and beyond Teheran, the Persian Capital.

Raids on London and Berlin; Comparison of Damage Done

Continued from Page 1

mile return trip and vivid stories splash today's papers.

Berlin's feeble flak that night and the British loss of only one plane from a strong force suggest that the Germans were taken almost completely by surprise.

In contrast London's antiaircraft guns last night are generally agreed to have put up the mightiest barrage ever.

Guns Drown Out Bombs

Some air-raid wardens here complain they could not even hear the bombs burst for the noise of the guns. From a vantage point just outside the city the sky was an amazing sight of bursting stars, darting fangs of fire, and great glowing red bursts, with all sorts of unfamiliar firework-like phenomena suggesting new snares for the enemy.

The swish and whine of the upgoing projectiles completely overwhelmed the whistle of down-coming bombs. It was correspondingly hazardous to be about the streets without protection of tin hat or doorway. A number of casualties are reported from shell splinters.

United States doughboys in large numbers experiencing their first raid saw enough to remember that what goes up comes down.

There is a confident feeling here that the Germans have been forced into retaliation against their will—that it is German morale which the Nazi High Command is trying to bolster—that it is not in a favorable position to inflict serious damage on Britain today with all its other commitments.

Few Signs of Raid

While it is not permissible to attempt a comprehensive picture of last night's damage to London it is so sporadic that most Londoners today have not seen signs of it. Stories pieced together from eyewitnesses tell of a good number of high-explosive and incendiary bombs dropped, with a block of buildings and humble dwellings demolished here and a department store badly damaged there.

The blast has rendered families homeless, but to judge the extent of the damage, it is necessary only to think back to the days of the heavy blitzes when suburban trains on the morning after crawled in stages, bus routes were diverted, streets were filled with fire-fighting equipment.

Today my train defiantly excelled itself by arriving four minutes before schedule. In the heart of Westminster, more tin hats were seen than for many months—they were on the way home or to the office after a night of vigilance more than action.

Fire-fighting equipment was on the move but with brass work all shining and looking more as if it were going on inspection parade than returning from a night's fire fighting.

"Hit as Hard as Cologne"

Conditions in Berlin today can only be visualized from such news flashes as come from Stockholm and Switzerland of the great exhibition hall, Deutschland Halle, in flames, of British headlines claiming "Berlin hit as hard as Cologne," of a British newspaper correspondent describing how his plane searched for a specific target and sent a 3½-ton bomb crashing into the center of Berlin.

Londoners, picturing several hundred of their biggest weight-carrying planes over Berlin compared with the small number of the enemy over London last night, are wondering especially how the German man in the street is feeling, they look back to the days when Britain was a serious loser in every bomb exchange.

Turn of the Tide

But whereas most Britons were always confident that one day they would hit back harder than they were receiving, today it is felt here that the thinking German must find it hard to believe that he himself can ever again turn the scales against the mighty and mounting Allied air strength. As for British morale, there are many signs today that last night's bombings have toned up the Londoners.

This is not to say that very many persons here are not deeply apprehensive at the prospect that really heavy bombing might return. But today for others there is zest in the feeling that they are right in the fight again—with the Eighth Army and with Russians on the march.

Soldier Interned; Would Back Axis

ST. PAUL, Jan. 18 (AP)—Victor Anderson, United States Attorney, disclosed Jan. 16 a private in the United States Army, Edward Krottendorfer, Jr., of Bronx, N. Y., told an Enemy Alied Board that he would rather fight for the Axis than the United Nations.

The Board promptly ordered him interned for the duration at Fort Lincoln, N. D., pending further instructions from Washington, and also recommending that he be dishonorably discharged.

Mr. Anderson said the soldier, who was born in Germany, also asked that his citizenship application be withdrawn and that he be interned. The Board was told Private Krottendorfer first expressed his feeling in letters sent to the United States Attorney General, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Administrator.

Investigation showed, Mr. Anderson said, that Private Krottendorfer was brought to the United States in 1927 by his parents. In 1933, his father, who served in the German Army in World War I, became a naturalized citizen and in 1940, the son filed application for papers which would automatically make him a citizen because of his father's naturalization.

Mrs. Roosevelt Finds Dance Throng Too Thick

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who made an unheralded tour of 14 servicemen's clubs Jan. 16, found the crowd at one too much for her.

Unable to make her way back to the elevator after visiting a dance in progress at the Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Roosevelt turned off into a stairway and walked to the street level—seven floors below.

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Dummy Fires Fail To Foil Berlin Raid

Newsmen chosen by lot were allowed to ride British planes bombing Berlin on the night of Jan. 16 for the first time on an offensive flight from Britain. James MacDonald, New York Times correspondent, represented the United States newsmen and in the following dispatch tells of the extremely heavy attack on Hitler's Capital.

By James MacDonald

New York Times correspondent representing United States correspondents
Distributed by the Associated Press

AN RAF BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 18—I was a passenger aboard one of the planes comprising the large force that battered the German Capital. I saw a great number of 4,000-pound high-explosive bombs and thousands of incendiaries blasting buildings right and left, and starting widespread fires reminiscent of some of the big German raids we have gone through in London.

I am not permitted to divulge the exact number of planes participating in the raid, but I can say it was plenty, including Lancasters—Britain's biggest bombers—Stirlings, and Halifaxes.

We correspondents left London for the various bomber stations some 10 days ago, none of us having the remotest idea where we were headed.

We were taken to different bases. Finally, on the afternoon of Jan. 16, I was told to get fitted for flying gear. I was furnished a jacket helmet, oxygen mask, fleece-lined boots, parachute straps, life jacket, and was told to report for briefly at a certain hour after lunch."

Map of "Big City"

The large "briefing room" was jammed with airmen when I entered. At the front of the room was a tall easel on which was a map of Berlin, which the British bomber crews have dubbed "the big city" and which they respect, for it is strongly defended by antiaircraft guns and night fighter planes.

Everyone whistled under their breaths and leaned forward in their seats as a high officer picked up a pointer and began giving instructions for the raid.

We had one hour to get ready and everyone scattered to get "operational tea," at which they were given a very special treat of one fried egg, fried slices of bread, plenty of tea and cake.

Tea over, the flying crews hurried to their various hangars, donned their cumbersome flying dress, and waited for motor vehicles to drive them to the starting point at the far end of a long runway.

Crew of Seven

The plane to which I was assigned as a passenger was manned by a crew of seven, three of whom were British and whose names cannot under regulations be published. The others were three Canadians and one Australian.

The Canadians were: Pilot Officer Oakley Cassibault; Flying Officer Robert Todd, a wireless operator, and Warrant Officer Clayton Thompson.

Our pilot was a strapping Flight Sergeant who served in France at the beginning of the war with the Coldstream Guards and who was severely wounded at the evacuation of Dunkirk.

The double job of acting as the forward gunner and bomb aimer fell to a Shropshire lad who has made 32 raids and who wears the Distinguished Flying Medal. The mid-upper gunner was a 21-year-old former clerk from Leeds.

One by one, the giant bombers roared away into the thickening dusk. Minutes passed. Still more planes heavily loaded with high explosives and incendiaries went away while we waited.

Signal to Go

Faintly from the control room came the voice of the WAAF—Women's Auxiliary Air Force—giving us our signal to go.

Our four motors, which had been idling all this time, burst into a thunderous roar. Slowly we began to move. We had to take the full length of the runway before we were airborne because we were carrying one 4,000-pound bomb and a very big cargo of incendiaries.

In a matter of seconds, the airfield had disappeared from view.

Soon we were out over the sea and had started a long climb to high altitude. As we neared 10,000 feet, "Skipper" said to me over his intercommunication, "Would you mind going forward into the bomb aimer's compartment in the nose and connecting up your oxygen supply pipe?"

Somehow I managed to get into the nose of the plane and sat on the floor and let the forward gunner connect my nose-mouth mask with the oxygen supply.

There wasn't any monotony, at least for me, in that overwater leg of the flight. I was fascinated with the "intercom" conversation of the crew.

Five Minutes from Coast

Then in a pause in which there was complete silence, I heard the voice of Clayton saying impersonally, "We're now five minutes away from the coastline of enemy-occupied territory."

I could feel the alertness of everyone aboard.

Then soon after that, Clayton informed us we were well over enemy territory. By this time, night had closed in but there was a bright moon in the sky and visibility was good. My unpracticed eyes couldn't spot anything untoward even when I heard the forward gunner sing out, "Enemy night fighter off to starboard.'

Lying on my stomach and peering through the plane's nose, I finally saw a tiny black speck moving through the sky. Suddenly that big Lancaster flipped far over on its side and did a steep, almost vertical dive for what seemed like a thouand feet, then leveled off. We had taken advantage of some cloud below us to hide from our would-be attacker. When you're carrying a two-ton bomb and lots of incendiaries, it is not wise to risk being hit by an enemy plane's incendiary bullets.

Ninety Miles from Target

Presently I heard once again the impersonal voice of Clayton saying, "You're now 90 miles from the target."

Hardly were the words out of his mouth than ground gunners began sending shells up at us, splitting the sky with jagged flashes of light as they exploded. Either their aim was poor or "Skipper's" piloting was excellent. They didn't come near enough for us to hear the explosions above the noise of our motors.

"You are now nearing the target," said Clayton.

Then I saw a sight I had heard about from many of my RAF friends and read about in some publications: Dummy fires lit by Germans on bogus landing fields, imitation freight yards, and flimsy structures disguised as important buildings. These fires on the outskirts of Berlin were intended to make the raiding airmen think they were over the City and drop bombs on them, only to have them fall harmlessly in open fields. We ignored them.

Found Target

It was only a moment or two later when I saw the real thing. Waves of raiders that had taken off before us back in Britain had found the target and dropped their loads and made way for us new arrivals.

Below and slightly to the right of me were several straight strings of lights going like street lamps. These strings, which seemed to crisscross one another at right angles, were caused by incendiaries that had just burst.

Looking down, I was fascinated as the white lights of fresh incendiaries turned to yellow and then red, when suddenly there was a blinding flash, a great cone of light with its point on the ground, and its ever-widening base reaching to the sky. Some "kite" had released a 4,000-pound bomb. We were flying at too great a height to hear what must have been a colossal explosion.

Immediately after the big bomb, numerous small fires merged into one great seething caldron in which the skeletons of some buildings were clearly distinguishable. The fires were so bright they partially illuminated the bomb aimer's compartment, silhouetting our bomb aimer as he poised himself over his instruments ready to aim.

Presently it was our turn to bomb. Up to this moment, we had been zigzagging, diving, climbing and twisting our way through the enemy's frantic antiaircraft fire. Now we leveled off in straight course directly across the target area. In the middle of it, the big Lancaster leaped upward like a surprised animal: We had released our two-ton bomb. We tore on across the conflagration below and none of us saw our bomb burst, but crews in the following planes did.

Shells Burst Close By

Again we circled for position to run across the target from another direction and drop incendiaries. As we started this second "run," I heard above the din of our motors three dull thuds directly underneath us, thuds like heavy weights were being dropped on padded floors. Three antiaircraft shells had come uncomfortably close, bursting in fragments some of which scratched the underparts of our plane, but did not do any appreciable damage or harm anyone.

Having completed the second "run," the Skipper said over the intercom to the bomb aimer: "Johnny, there's one fire down there that seems to be dying down. Let's start it up again."

Once again we took aim and streaked across that steadily growing blaze.

"Bombs gone," announced Johnny when we had got across.

"Okay," said the Skipper.

'Have Situation Well in Hand'

© Harris & Ewing

The Marines Are Also Adepts in Housing

These members of a Marine Corps mortar crew with the American forces are making themselves at home in this gulch on Guadalcanal. They are called "cliff dwellers" because they built themselves caves in the side of the gulch. Note the cave entrances Initiative and adaptability are outstanding qualities inculcated in the American war training program, and the "cliff dwellers" are examples of this trait.

New Year's 'Confetti' Lands on Guadalcanal

By William Hipple
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Jan. 1. Delayed.—Bombs blasted the old year out and the new year in for the Japanese at Munda, New Georgia.

At one minute past midnight the first heavy one whistled down from our PBY (Consolidated) patrol bomber and then a moment later we saw the bright flash of the explosion near the runway of their airport.

Back near the tail, Ensign Jesse Merwin, second pilot, of Napa, Calif., and I sang "Auld Lang Syne" as he methodically pulled the pins from small fragmentation bombs and tossed them through the open tunnel hatch.

Ensign Randall Kennon, of Red Oak, Iowa, the plane's Commander and First Pilot, wanted to drop the first eggs of 1943. So did all.

Our competitor for this honor was another patrol bomber which left Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, two hours before us and was still hanging around over the target to beat us to the bomb dropping.

Our watches showed midnight and in a moment Ensign Kennon gave the word. Aviation Pilot First Class Glenn Griffin, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, let the first bomb go. Two minutes after it had hit the ground we saw another big bomb explode near by. The other plane's first bomb of the new year did not hit until 12:53 a. m. Later, back on the ground, we consoled the competing crew by giving it the honor of dropping the last bomb of 1942, as it had been bombing before we arrived.

Wallace (Frenchy) Theriot, of Opelousas, La., was singing happily during the flight for as of midnight he advanced in rank from machinist's mate, third class, to second class. Air Bomber First Class, Richard Conway, was chewing gum so hard his black beard was dancing as his jaws moved. Conway's home is Mullan, Idaho.

Lieutenant (j.g.) William Hazlett, Indiana, Pa., came back to see how we were doing and shouted "Happy New Year" into my ear above the roar of the engines. So did First Radioman William Delligatti, Pittsburgh, Second Radioman Amos Yeigh, Cody, Wyo., Aviation Machinist's Mate and Plane Captain Dennis McCabe, Denver, Colo., and Third Mate Gunner James A. McCafferty, Arkadelphia, Ark.

It was now close to 2 a. m. The next shift of our patrol bombers was due.

"We're heading home," Merwin yelled. "That's what I call starting the new year right. If we keep up that I'll be back in Napa next New Year's eve."

On the ground, the American forces at Guadalcanal greeted 1943 with terrific blasts of heavy artillery firing for three minutes, beginning at midnight, at Japanese positions.

Struggle Grows for Power in Rumania

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 18—A bitter struggle for power is taking place in Bucharest, according to reliable neutral diplomatic reports reaching here.

At present Premier Ion Antonescu, although indisposed, still rules the country. But should he be eliminated, then the question of his successor becomes a point of paramount importance.

Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister to Bucharest, and known as one of the most relentless Nazis, would like to re-establish the Iron Guard movement into power. It is believed in Bucharest that he was behind the plot which recently forced Premier Antonescu to arrest 300 persons in Bucharest, most of whom were followers of Horia Sima, the Iron Guard leader now a refugee in Italy.

It is known in Bucharest that Baron von Killinger has often threatened Marshal Antonescu with the return of Horia Sima and the unruly Iron-Guard regime. But so far, Marshal Antonescu has stood firm before Hitler's bullying Minister. The internal situation inside Rumania, however, is becoming so critical that the Germans may be forced to bring back Iron Guards, who are the only group in Rumania who really favor the Axis cause.

Politicians Mobilize

Aware of Baron von Killinger's intrigues, political leaders in Rumania are mobilizing their forces—especially the powerful Maniu and Bratianu factions—and great importance is attached in Bucharest to recent talks between King Michael and the Rumanian Patriarch at the Palace, during which the general war situation was discussed.

The majority of Rumanians are tired of war and the violence of the Iron Guard movement. They would welcome a return to proper parliamentarian government, under either Dr. Juliu Maniu, the Peasant Party leader, or the Liberal Bratianu brothers.

It is thought in informed Rumanian circles that King Michael also favors these politicians. King Michael, it is said, has never really liked Marshal Antonescu, who always behaved in a most dictatorial manner toward the young King. Should Marshal Antonescu drop out of the bitter struggle, control of Rumania may be expected to fall between the ambitious Baron von Killinger and the Iron Guards and the more moderate patriots like Dr. Maniu and the Bratianu brothers, who are now among the most popular men in Rumania and represent Rumania's traditional pro-Allied policy.

With the present crisis in Rumanian affairs, the young King may yet play an important role and undoubtedly he would oppose return of the Iron Guards who caused the downfall of his father, ex-King Carol.

Michael Very Popular

Moreover, despite intrigues of the Germans, King Michael is still immensely popular throughout Rumania, especially today when Rumania is anxious regarding the progress of the war on the Russian Front and appalled by the terrible losses Rumania has sustained in the Russian campaign, which Marshal Antonescu thought would be merely a triumphal march into Russian territory at the side of the victorious German armies.

Meanwhile, reports from all Balkan capitals show great nervousness over future intention of Turkey

One widely known Turkish writer stated that although Turkey, because of its brilliant policy, has so far kept out of the war, it does not mean that in the final case it will stay out.

According to this writer, the final phase is not far off.

From Ankara comes reports that the German Embassy is extremely worried about the change in the general Turkish attitude and an air of defeatism has descended on Axis circles. Indeed, Franz von Papen, the Nazi Ambassador, is reported to have remarked to a friend recently that he was preparing to follow the example of the former British Ambassador to Berlin, the late Sir Nevile Henderson, and write a book called "Failure of a Mission."

Possible Role for Von Papen

Despite many rumors circulated abroad, informed foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara do not think that Hitler will recall Herr von Papen because, as a distinguished neutral diplomat explained, "Hitler may have need of him at the peace negotiations. Herr von Papen is one of the few able German Ambassadors left in neutral countries."

Undoubtedly ambitious Herr von Papen still dreams of being an eventual peacemaker but it is unlikely that the United Nations would accept the offices of this man who has frequently betrayed causes with leaders in the past.

Still Herr von Papen has prestige among the Turks and for this reason Hitler is expected to keep him in Turkey as long as possible. Meanwhile spring approaches and unrest in the Balkans grows.

U. S. Army to Recruit Citizens in Near East

By the Overseas News Agency

Jerusalem, Jan. 18

Recruiting of Americans in Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Syria, and Lebanon for the United States Army will begin this week, it is announced by the United States Service Command in the Levant.

Bona-fide American citizens—native and naturalized—will be accepted. After full training, the volunteers will be assigned to various service units in the Middle East, serving as regulars with the United States forces in the same category as those recruited in the United States. Men of 18 to 38 are being recruited.

Women Man Axis Warplanes

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 18 (AP)—A woman was at the controls of one of the Japanese planes which made a suicide dive on the aircraft carrier Hornet, Petty Officer James H. Prince related at his home.

Petty Officer Prince said he was the pointer on a five-inch gun which shot down one Japanese raider. When it went out of commission he shot down five more planes with a 20-mm. gun.

SEATTLE, Wash, Jan. 18 (AP)—Downing of a German bomber over North Africa with a woman at the tail gun was reported by a Seattle flier who also gave a graphic account of effectiveness of two-plane team play between fighter pilots.

Lieut. Joe Klaas, former University of Washington journalism student, did not elaborate. The account was contained in a letter received by his parents.

The Berlin Börsen Zeitung warned inland ship owners that they must accept women sailors and foreigners to replace their crews now conscripted for the German Army. The Berlin paper added that young learners must also be accepted as members of the crews.

Stars Over Desert

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Movie actress Carole Landis, Mitzi Mayfair, Kay Francis and Martha Raye arrived in Algiers today to do a series of shows for United Nations troops in North Africa.

They were the first Hollywood stars to arrive under sponsorship of the United Service Organizations camp program. Their tour is expected to take two weeks and go as far east as Constantine and as far west as Oran and Casablanca.

Asked why male stars were not included in the variety program, Martha Raye replied, "what soldier around here wants to look at a man?"

Women Sailors

Recorded by CBS

LONDON—In a review of the German manpower situation, the British Radio reported that women sailors and foreigners are to be used for inland shipping.

Kaiser-Built Tanker Sinks Lying at Dock

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 18 (AP)—The giant tanker Schenectady, first to be built at the new Henry J. Kaiser Swan Island shipyard, cracked open and sank while lying at a dock for outfitting.

The 16,500-ton vessel had completed its trial run without fault Jan. 18 and had been turned over to the Maritime Commission.

Investigating Maritime Commission and Federal Bureau of Investigation officials reported nothing other than there was no indication of sabotage.

The only plausible theory came from unofficial sources who said a recent flood might have piled a sand ridge under the dock, and the ship might have broken its keel on the ridge as the water level dropped.

Tornadic Winds Hit Georgia and Alabama

High wind ripped off the roof of a warehouse and two sheds at Fort Benning. Capt. Russell Hammargren, Public Relations Officer, said that Corporal Sidney Bravman of Brooklyn, N. Y., was electrocuted when he stepped on a live wire while repairing damage. Sheriff W. W. McGraw of Terrell County, Ga., estimated damage in the Graves Station storm at $50,000. The town, located four miles west of Dawson, received assistance from surrounding towns and the injured were taken to Albany.

U. S. Negro Achievements Recorded in Booklets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Office of War Information began distribution Jan. 16 of 2,000,000 rotogravure booklets to record, it said, "the achievements of Negro Americans in many fields and to recognize officially their important contributions to the fighting of the war."

The 72-page booklets, about the dimensions of a tabloid newspaper, are to be distributed through insurance companies, churches, schools and colleges, labor unions, motion picture theaters, professional groups and other channels.

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Democratic Party Picks Walker

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—The Democratic National Committee today obediently elected Frank C. Walker Party Chairman to succeed Edward J. Flynn, whom President Roosevelt is asking the Senate to approve as United States minister to Australia.

The White House wanted the Postmaster General as National Chairman and the Committee found itself unanimous.

There were no more surprises at this morning's meeting than there were when the Chicago convention "drafted" Mr. Roosevelt for a third term in 1940.

The Committee was not looking for controversy. It was looking for harmony and it was determined to get harmony even if it had to organize it.

So intent is the Democratic Party upon restoring a new working unity among it's dissident elements that a gesture of conciliation is being made by—or in behalf of—the Administration to bring James A. Farley, the former Chairman who broke with the President over the third term and who took control of the New York State organization away from the New Deal last fall, back into the fold.

Overture Already Made

It was learned that one of Mr. Walker's early objectives will be to try to heal the breach with Mr. Farley and it is understood that a significant step to effect such a rapprochement had already been taken by Mr. Walker himself in advance of his election today. The practical Democratic Committeemen are not belittling the staggering gains made by the Republicans last November and they realize that a disunited party may put them in a hopeless position when the next Presidential election rolls around.

The election of Mr. Walker, therefore—if it can be called an election—was commended to the Committee in part because he and Mr. Farley have long been friends and, more important, still are. Mr. Walker was Treasurer of the Committee while Mr. Farley was Chairman and the revealing fact is that, according to the most trustworthy reports, Mr. Walker telephoned Mr. Farley long-distance before Mr. Farley left recently for Mexico, and frankly asked his advice about taking the National Chairmanship. Mr Farley said he ought to take it.

The significance of this exchange is not that Mr. Walker particularly needed encouragement to go ahead but that he wanted to make it plain to Mr. Farley that they would find it easy and agreeable to work together, that his counsel would be solicited and that there was no reason why they shouldn't again become political allies.

A cementing of the breach between Mr. Farley and the Administration would be one of the most significant political developments as it might affect the Democratic Party and the 1944 elections. It seems evident that an earnest effort to repair that breach is in the making.

Another sign of Mr. Farley's willingness to put party harmony above personal convictions — at least when the party is faced with adversity—is the report that it was none other than Mr. Farley who squelched the suggestion, perhaps naively put forward by some novices on the Democratic National Committee, that today's gathering should be a wide-open meeting with an absolutely free vote on the Chairmanship—you know, everybody cast their ballot for the man they wanted.

Embarrassment Avoided

Well, Mr. Farley made it clear that he would not be a party to any such inharmonious gesture and he strongly advised against it. He saw only acrimony for the Committee and defeat for the sponsors of such a project and he would not embarrass the Committtee by encouraging it.

Of course, there is no reason to believe that the procedure of an open Chairman openly arrived at would have resulted in any different decisions because Mr. Walker, who will continue in his official job as Postmaster General, as did Mr. Farley, is a popular and well-regarded member of the Party and it was the opinion of the Committeemen that they ought to choose a Chairman who was widely and favorably known.

But the fact is that those who run the Committee were not taking any chance on a free choice. Mr. Walker was scheduled for the post in advance. The White House wanted him and therefore the Committee wanted him. He was on hand here a day ahead of the meeting with an acceptance speech already prepared and the Committee had bought time for him on a national radio hookup to broadcast at 6:05 E. W. T. this evening.

Flynn's Difficulty

Actually the Committee has not been very busy. It hasn't met for two years and Mr. Flynn, it was evident from his press conference yesterday, was anxious that the Committee, to which he has given faithful service, should openly and strongly back him up in his little difficulty with the Senate over the confirmation of his diplomatic appointment.

Although one prominent National Committeeman said he thought there was no reason for such a resolution because it was not properly the business of the Committee to pass on matters which belonged to the Senate, it seemed clear that the retiring Chairman was determined to use the Committee to help him out, if it could.

As a prelude to what was to follow at the meeting, this exchange between a reporter and Mr. Flynn is suggestive:

"Do you think the Committee may adopt a resolution commending the President on his very fine appointment of Minister to Australia?" he was asked.

"I don't doubt," he replied promptly, "that there will be one on that."

"There will be?" interjected an apparently incredulous correspondent.

"There will be," Mr. Flynn summed up.

Charles Michelson, veteran Democratic Publicity Director, was on hand to write the resolutions.

The new Chairman, Mr. Walker, is himself a middle-road thinker, regarded as neither a rabid New Dealer nor a right-wing conservative by his party associates. He is a resident of Pennsylvania, but spent the early years of his professional law and political career in Montana. He is not given to much speaking, and is regarded more as an organizer than as a politician.

"But we don't need a politician to run the Democratic National Committee," one of the Committeemen remarked to some correspondents, "as long as we have a politician in the White House."

Walker Long a Friend And Roosevelt Backer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Jan. 18

Frank W. Walker has been a close personal friend and political supporter of President Roosevelt for years.

Back in 1928, he contributed $10,000 to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign fund for election as Governor of New York. Then in 1932, he started the Roosevelt campaign fund with another $10,000.

Increasingly Vital Problems Confront Allied Strategists

Continued from Page 1

United States and the United Kingdom to Russia are a matter of possible consideration, and the degree of aid which can be spared China at this time. All of these are matters which require periodic going over by the highest war leadership.

Under the circumstances it is almost inevitable that decisions in these vital matters will not be immediately announced but will reveal themselves rather in the event. It is already obvious that the balance has been tipped from defensive to offensive war in Europe and where the initiative has been taken more planning is required than in the negative position of pure defense.

Information here indicates that the political question of North Africa may be cleared up in the near future, and that both Giraudists and de Gaullists will reach an agreement which will permit them to fight the Germans instead of each other. A third party, who will be acceptable both to French High Commissioner Gen. Henri Giraud and to the Fighting French under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, as well as to Great Britain and the United States, is the solution hoped for by many.

One of the names mentioned is that of Marcel Peyrouton, one-time minister of the interior in the old French Cabinet and more recently French Ambassador to Argentina. It is announced that M. Peyrouton has arrived in Africa from South America, but his acceptability is still to be determined.

Complex although the political problem in North Africa is, it will be no worse than others which lie ahead, as new regions are re-conquered from Germany and new governments are set up. Only by the closest kind of unity and collaboration among the Allies can these big problems be satisfactorily met, it is felt on all sides.

An Associated Press dispatch from London, passed by the censor last week, commented on the North African dispute and promised "some concrete action to dispel the confusion and distrust in the public mind may be expected very soon."

"It may take the form of a joint political body to administer the internal affairs of North Africa until the military problem is solved," the dispatch continued.

"Or it might cause another visit of Mr. Churchill to Washington for a strong reaffirmation of Allied unity of purpose.

"Such a trip by the Prime Minister has been rumored for some time."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 28.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 7; March 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Jan. 24; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Feb. 21; March 21.

Battered Fortress Downs Six M-109's

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 18 (AP) — The crew of the battered American Flying Fortress which flew home two hours late with only two engines operating after the big raid on Tripoli Tuesday shot down six Messerschmitt 109's in combat on the way back to its base, a spokesman announced Jan. 16.

The bomber was piloted by Lieut. John L. Cronkhite of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Big Philadelphia Fire Menaces War Plants

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Philadelphia's fifth major fire in 13 days razed an empty five-story warehouse at 1221 Noble Street within a few minutes last night and sprayed sparks over a 50-block area, endangering war plants.

The fire spread to three other places—a war industries' building, a garage and a coal yard—but firemen extinguished these blazes quickly and only slight damage resulted.

Aids in American Unity

Draft Scholarship Plans

At the annual meeting of the Western Hemisphere Advisory Committee, auxiliary committee of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, held recently in New York, plans for future development were discussed, including the awarding of leadership training scholarships for Latin-American students in the United States. The Bandeirantes (Guides) of Bahia, Brazil, were given an opportunity to contribute their services in the relief of rescued seamen and passengers from torpedoed Brazilian ships. Prominent in the Committee (left to right) are Mrs. John Corbett, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, and Mrs. O. J. de Braniff.

U. S. Registering of Women For War Work Definitely Off

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — National registration of women for war jobs has been definitely shelved with announcement from War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt that recruiting will be done locally "only after full use has been made of the local unemployed reserve."

About 100 communities have reached the point where they need to recruit women out of the home, according to Miss Margaret A. Hickey, Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee to the Manpower Commission.

In these areas women will be asked to enroll with the United States Employment Office voluntarily, to state their availability, qualifications for training and employment.

The women who indicate their availability will be interviewed at the United States Employment Office and referred to jobs or training as rapidly as they are needed.

The proposal for a nation-wide registration of women, advanced several times by President Roosevelt, was abandoned because of the need of adapting mobilization plans to each local situation.

Experience of about 25 cities which have already held local recruiting drives for women was drawn on in establishing the national policy.

Cities are advised by Mr. McNutt not to register women until full use has been made of those regularly in the labor market, and until employers have agreed to hire immediately the women recruited in substantial numbers.

Although War Manpower Commission figures still indicate that 2,000,000 women not regularly employed will need to go into war industries during the coming year, Mr. McNutt's instructions preclude wholesale recruiting of housewives and mothers until all other sources of labor have been exhausted.

Prior to recruiting new women workers, he advises communities to make full use of the present unemployed, including women regularly in the labor market, minority groups, and handicapped workers.

Women with young children, he says, should be the last to be approached. In cases where they must be used, local manpower officials are instructed "to co-ordinate recruitment of women with local plans for child care and other community facilities which will relieve women of the double burden of home and job responsibilities."

Mr. McNutt emphasized in his statement of policy that it is as important for women to take jobs in civilian trades and services—stores, offices, transportation, restaurants, laundries and child-care centers, and hospitals—as in direct war industries.

Two out of every three women workers will be needed in maintaining essential civilian industries and services, rather than in war plants, he estimated.

Two Poetry Awards Won by a Housewife

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—For the first time in its history the Poetry Society of America has named one person as the winner of its two annual awards for the best poems sumbitted anonymously—Mrs. Louis R. Henrich, Williams Bay, Wis., housewife.

Mrs. Henrich, mother of two daughters, 4 and 10, who writes as Edith Henrich, won first prize with "To George Santayana," a poem she said resulted from an interest developed in Santayana while studying philosophy at Barnard College, New York.

Wife of a research man at Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, she will receive $100 as first prize and $50 as second. She took second honors last year for a poem in the Lola Ridge Memorial award contest.

At Williams Bay, Mrs. Henrich said she had devoted only two hours a week to writing, but expected to use the prize money to hire domestic help so she might be relieved from housework and spend more time writing. She said she had six poems published while in college.

New Governor Asks Equality For Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP)—Chauncey Sparks, lawyer-banker, launched his career as Alabama's forty-fifth governor today with a promise to seek betterment of racial relations in the State through "independent development" for the Negro race.

Veering from the usual course of Southern Governors by including a discussion of the racial question in his inaugural address, Mr. Sparks in his prepared manuscript said he would seek the "equal opportunities to which men are entitled."

He placed partial reason for the "peculiar social structure of our Southern States" on "trade barriers and political reprisals which have dragged (the South) down to the lowest level of per capita wealth and per capita income."

The farm-born bachelor, successor to Gov. Frank M. Dixon, said the solution to the Negro and the white "living together in peace" rested on two inviolable principles: "first, complete racial segregation; second, independent racial development."

"We do not propose to agitate," he continued. "About our daily tasks we shall go and promote the welfare and the prosperity of our people, and guarantee to them justice, protection of all rights, and equal opportunities to which men are entitled. This I know Alabama will do, and it shall be my purpose to promote it."

Commonwealth Fund Reports On Its Benefactions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—War relief, war service and related purposes helpful to the armed forces on the global fronts bulk large in the 1942 outlay of the commonwealth fund the twenty fourth annual report of which, just issued, puts this aid at $845,000 of its $1,777,396 appropriation total for 1942. Assets of the fund, which was established by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness in 1918, in the wake of World War I, now have the book value of $50,393,436.

United China Relief and the American Red Cross were fund recipients of $75,000 each last year; the next largest grant was $58,750 for research "on problems of war medicine," while $50,000 donations went each to American Field Service and British War Relief. Other major allocations in this bracket were $25,000 to American friends Service; 25,000 to Greek War Relief; $26,250 to Russian War Relief, and $35,000 to United Service Organization for National Defense.

Commonwealth fellowships for British students have been suspended for the duration of the war, but 15 post-graduate study grants were awarded during the year for men from Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru.

Substantially increased since its founding by gifts from the late Edward S. Harkness, the fund has offices at 41 East Fifty-seventh Street, with Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Honorary Chairman, and a directorate headed by Malcolm P. Aldrich, President, and Dean Sage, Vice-President and Treasurer.

Cost of Living in Sweden Is Kept at Level of 1941

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of a new defense budget of 2,060,000,000 crowns (about $492,000,000) and heavy reinforcements of the armed forces, Sweden's living standard, which had been reduced by approximately 15 per cent since the war's outbreak in 1939, was maintained at its 1941 level last year.

The authority for this statement is Prof. Bertil Ohlin, one of the economic advisers of the Swedish Government and an editorial writer for the daily Stockholms Tidningen.

According to the Associated Press, Sweden's new regular budget calls for the expenditure of 800,000,000 crowns on the military establishment — 45,000,000 more than last year. In addition, Sweden is meeting the cost of defense, preparedness and special food supply measures as a result of the war by a separate emergency budget estimated at 1,260,000,000 crowns. This figure is 200,000,000 crowns less than last year.

In a recent dispatch to the Associated Press from Stockholm, Edwin Shanke declared that Sweden is now probably the most expensive country in the world in which to live. The official cost of living in an index based on reports from 30 cities and the budget of a working man's family of three shows a 50 per cent increase over 1939, he said.

Better Harvest Helps

The reason for the improvement of economic conditions in Sweden is ascribed by Professor Ohlin to a better harvest this year, and, to increased industrial production due to continued imports of raw materials, and an increase in the manufacture of so-called ersatz products.

Foreign trade was largely maintained at the 1941 level. Decreases in the imports of coal and coke, coupled with a shortage of forest labor aggravated the problem of providing sufficient wood for fuel.

Of great help in organizing Sweden's wartime economy has been the Swedish Ko-operativa Foerbundet (K. F.-Co-operatives). One third of Sweden's population, or about 700,000 families are at present part owners of the consumers' co-operative stores, according to Anders Hedberg, one of the leading directors of the K. F.

These societies, through their modern organization and economic strength (their funds amount to about $43,750,000), have been able to cope with increasing costs and to prevent excessive rises in the prices of their own goods. Owned by their customers, the co-operative stores are managed according to democratic principles in the interest of the customers. By their mere existence they also have been able to prevent unjustified prices as well as monopolies in other fields.

But Ko-operativa Foerbundet is not only a wholesale merchant but a big industrialist.

Date Back 90 Years

In patterns of postwar planning, published in the United States and other countries, the idea of economic co-operation is in the forefront. Therefore some initial facts about the movement's history may be of interest in regard to our own postwar planning and to that of Great Britain and Central Europe.

The first consumer co-operatives in Sweden were started in the 1860's. The very first co-operative of all was formed in 1851 in the remote parish of Oersundsbro in central Sweden. Its founders were a few farmers without the slightest knowledge of the consumers' co-operative movement in other countries. All of the earliest co-operatives were supported exclusively by the farmers and the lower middle-classes.

In the 80's, however, there arose workers' "rings" in that part of the labor movement which was influenced by Liberal ideas. The workers' "rings" ceased to exist a long time ago, and were succeeded by the modern consumer co-operatives, which began to develop among the rapidly expanding industrial population during the 80's and 90's.

For a long time the co-operatives remained small and weak, in both the rural and industrial districts. Only when a national body was established—at a congress in Stockholm in 1899—did the movement attain any greater measure of stability. Some 40 societies were represented at this congress, and they founded Ko-operativa Foerbundet, which was initially only a central union of consumer co-operatives, but later also became their joint wholesale trade supplier.

During the 44 years which have passed since then, a strong consumer co-operative movement has been built up in Sweden, a movement whose enterprise is generally recognized, based on the efforts of all social classes to attain economic freedom.

Get Members Out of Debt

By conducting incessant publicity against consumer credit, the movement has succeeded in liberating many of its members from the toils of debt and in putting them on a sounder financial footing. Farmers as well as industrial workers in the rural districts (e. g. the mines, ironworks and sawmills) were tied to the traders through buying on credit, but with the aid of the consumer co-operatives they have succeeded in regaining their freedom.

The abolition of credit has, of course, strengthened the financial standing of the societies themselves. As time went on the co-operatives went in more and more for lower dividends and correspondingly lower prices. By this means they have been able to rationalize their distributive system, and this has entailed a gradual general reduction of the retail price level to the consumers' advantage.

The consumer co-operatives are strictly neutral as regards political and religious matters. Thanks to this attitude they have won supporters within all occupational groups and social categories.

About one fifth of the members are independent farmers and farmhands, more than 8 per cent are craftsmen and about two fifths are industrial workers. The remaining members represent various professions. Independent traders, too, have become members of the societies.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.
St. Thomas: Vocational School Auditorium, Flors Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

England

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 3 p. m., March 13.
London (Thirteenth Church): Church Building, 69 Old Brompton Road, S. W. 7, 6 p. m., March 19.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Regent's Park College, Pusey Street, 3 p. m., March 13.

United States

California

Atascadero: Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Bellflower: Excelsior Union High School Auditorium, Center Street at Pioneer Boulevard, Norwalk, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Marysville: Marysville Union High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and B Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.
Salinas: Salinas Woman's Club, Lincoln Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
San Francisco (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Haight Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
South Gate: 9325 State Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Connecticut

New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 24.

Florida

Fort Myers: Church Edifice, McGregor Boulevard and Henley Place, 3 p. m. Jan. 24.
Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.
Miami (First Church): Church Auditorium, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 24.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.

Kansas

Wichita (First Church): Church Edifice, 828 North Broadway, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Maine

Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 24.

Massachusetts

Brockton: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.
Taunton: Cohannet School Auditorium, High and Cohannet Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
Jackson: Church Auditorium, Wildwood Avenue at Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

Mississippi

Meridian: Temple Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.

Missouri

Kirkwood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Montana

Great Falls: Civic Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Helena: Consistory Shrine Temple, 15 North Jackson Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

New Jersey

East Orange: Church Edifice, North Oraton Parkway, near William Street, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 26.

New York

Buffalo (auspices First Church, Kenmore): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 220 North Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.
Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundrew and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.
New Rochelle: Church Edifice, 19 Locust Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19. (Note change of place.)
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., January 26.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., January 28.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., January 24.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., January 28.

Oregon

Salem: Leslie Junior High School, South Cottage and Howard Streets, 8 p. m., January 29.

Pennsylvania

York: York Theater, 3 p. m., January 24.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Chruch): The Playhouse, 440 Westminster Street, 12:15 p. m., January 25.
Providence (Second Church): Washington Park Methodist Church, Broad Street and Alabama Avenue, 8 p. m., January 29.

Texas

Amarillo: High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Polk, 8 p. m., January 26.
Marshall: Church Auditorium, Franklin and Burleson Streets, 3 p. m., January 24.
Sherman: Sherman High School Auditorium, Crocket and King Streets, 8 p. m., January 29.

Washington

Tacoma (Second Church): Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 28.

West Virginia

Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, Morris and Quarrier Streets, 8:15 p. m., January 26.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Orpheum Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 24. (Note change of hour.)

3,087 on War Prisoner List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—An additional 141 Americans have been listed by the War Department as prisoners of war or internees in neutral countries, bringing to 3,087 the number of prisoners reported to date.

The group includes 117 members of the Army imprisoned in Germany and 72 soldiers interned in Spain.

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Charles Collingwood, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, in a week-end radiocast from Allied headquarters said that a lot of political prisoners had been released in French North Africa, but that it was nonsense to say that all of them had been set free. He declared, however, that the release of prisoners was a definite step in the improvement of the tangled French political situation.

* * *

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Vichy, apparently concerned about the political attitude of liberated French prisoners, has nominated political instructors to look after the "political development" of French prisoners in Germany and prepare them for their return to France, the Brazzaville Fighting French Radio said.

* * *

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, "pretender to the imperial throne of France," who was arrested in Vichy recently as he was about to escape to Spain, has been released, the Dakar Radio reported in a broadcast.

New Pan-European Group Organizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Prominent Europeans here have joined in organizing a Pan-European Conference—fifth since 1926 and first to be held in the United States—to meet in New York on March 25 for discussion of the economic and constitutional problems of postwar Europe. Announcement of the parley came from Count Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, Director of the Research Seminar for Postwar European Federation at New York University. The first such round table was held in Vienna in 1926, the second in Berlin in 1930, the third in Basel in 1932, and the fourth in Vienna in 1935.

The co-operating group in the preparation of the conference agenda is the American Committee for a Free and United Europe, and the British Pan-European Committee, which Alfred Duff-Cooper organized before the war, will be represented.

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Art Exhibitions in Boston—Theater and Music News—Zimbalist Recital

Charles Dana Gibson Drawings And Paintings at the Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

It is not often that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts honors a living artist by displaying his work over the spacious walls of the special exhibition galleries. Charles Dana Gibson was Boston born, but he traveled far afield, achieving skill and fame and becoming virtually a legend before returning home. The full breadth of his talent is measured in the exhibition which is to remain on view through Feb. 21.

The exhibition divides between paintings and drawings. It is, of course, as illustrator and satirist that Mr. Gibson gained his great popularity. Those who see the Museum display will learn that he has abandoned graphic art in recent years for oil painting. They will find him striving even today in his ripened years for greater expression with oil pigment. As a young man he mastered pen drawing, working with a remarkable facility. In pen and ink he had the gift of unmistakable clarity. He worked in the tradition that was cultivated by a gifted group of British social satirists, with one of whom he studied, George du Maurier. And yet, for all the acclaim, he apparently found the canvas more gratifying for artistic unfoldment.

* * *

The drawings delineate an epoch. They are executed with delicacy and charm showing the prevailing fashions in the early decades of the century. The Gibson pen was most generous to the "Gibson Girl," shedding warmth, and grace, and radiant womanliness upon her. Other persons showed some vulnerable trait or other which he affirmed without the use of grotesque or emphatic exaggeration. This is a form of derision belonging to the era of the Genteel Tradition. Even the boisterous and unscrupulous and haughty were portrayed with moderation, though with unmistakable qualification. The exhibition takes us back to the pompadour and bustle, to the bicycle and turkey-trot, to the fun-making, sport and politics of a past generation.

The paintings are within the scope of contemporary practice. Mr. Gibson abandons the articulate, descriptive pen for a broad, heavily loaded brush. With the passing years the pigment becomes brighter and more articulate. His manner would probably be called Impressionist, and yet it is not literally Impressionistic for the color is not divided and the artist aims for a more permanent and fixed pattern. In landscapes he sometimes achieves charming effects of atmosphere, at their best approximating Camille Pissarro.

* * *

A series of rustic interiors shows his tenacity with a difficult subject. His early adroitness in dispatching details in pen and ink still holds, although the broad brushwork diffuses the contour lines somewhat. It is people who still claim his attention, this time country folk and natives of the seashore, sea captains, lighthouse attendants, rugged workers. It seems that he prefers deliberately to avoid the sleek and suave and worldly. That he is deeply moved by the war and has ideals about world improvement is evident in a series of allegories, the most recent product of his brush.

The exhibition shows a sort of triumph over the limitations (from the point of view of the artist) of the graphic medium. Painting in oil is less rewarding, certainly after one has achieved such recognition for handling pen and ink. It is not likely that the portraits, with all their careful development, will claim the interest of forthcoming generations as do the drawings, which are entertaining documents of men and women. In these drawings we perceive a trait which Mr. Gibson has in common with most social satirists, a deep sympathy with the underprivileged and with the unostentatious members of society.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Education of Mr. Pipp'

"A Trip Abroad Is Suggested by Mrs. Pipp and the Girls" from the Charles Dana Gibson's Pipp series.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Girl on a Bicycle'

Pen-and-ink drawing by Charles Dana Gibson, in the special exhibition of Gibson paintings and drawings continuing through Feb. 21 at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Varied Works Featured On His Program

By L. A. Sloper

Efrem Zimbalist, long unheard in Boston, returned yesterday afternoon for a recital in Symphony Hall. With the assistance of Vlamimir Sokoloff, he submitted this program: the Schumann-Kreisler Fantasy; Beethoven's Romances in G major and F major; Bach's Sonata in C major for violin alone; Conus' Concerto in E minor, and the violinist's suite of Spanish dances entitled "Sarasateana."

Mr. Zimbalist, who has long been in the front rank of executants, has suffered in recent years a strange eclipse. A thorough musician, with an exceptional technical equipment, he has failed to hold popular interest. He has a beautiful though not a large tone, a generally secure intonation, and an astonishing precision of execution. What he lacks is depth of emotional expression. He is a violinist's violinist.

He is wanting also in showmanship. This was apparent yesterday both in his demeanor and in the composition of his program. His bearing was stiffly formal, and he gave the impression of being rather bored and indifferent.

His program was not too well chosen, and it was poorly arranged to boot. The first three items were too much of a piece, but they would have sounded better if they had been placed after the concerto. They were played with monotony of tone and mood, and in the case of both Beethoven Romances, at a too deliberate pace.

The Bach, expertly delivered, was merely an exercise. The concerto, not too engrossing a work, received no interpretative enhancement from the performance.

The audience, which was of good size, applauded cordially throughout.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," new comedy by Stanley Young about a bored husband who decides to give away all of his money. Roland Young plays the part. The cast includes Mary Sargent, Norman Lloyd, Phyllis Avery, Franklyn Fox, and Kay Avery. Alfred de Liagre, Jr., has directed his own production. Watson Barratt designed the setting. Curtain at 8:30.

Concerts to Come

Hindemith's "Nobilissima Visione" Concert Suite and Bennett's "Sights and Sounds," also a work in suite form, will be brought out at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 22, and the evening of Saturday, Jan. 23, with Richard Burgin conducting. The concert suite is drawn from Hindemith's ballet on the life of St. Francis, which has been presented in Boston. "Sights and Sounds," an American work, bearing the sub-title, "An Orchestral Entertainment," is written to a program with movements designated Union Station, Recitative, Highbrows, Recitative, Lowbrows, Skyscraper, and Speed. Familiar works chosen to fill out the program are Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia and Loeffler's "Pagan Poem." The piano part in the Loeffler number will be played by Mr. Sanromá; the English horn part, by Mr. Speyer.

For the concerts of the evening of Monday, Jan. 25, and the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 26, Robert Casadésus, pianist, will take part in a presentation of the Mozart Concerto in C major (K. 467). Other items scheduled are Respighi's First Suite from Old Airs and Dances for the Lute, and Strauss's "Don Quixote" Variations. Mr. Burgin is announced to direct these concerts also.

* * *

Symphony Luncheon Talk

Boris Goldovsky discusses the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts of the coming week at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Friday, Jan. 22, the time set for assembling being 12:15 p. m., Symphony Luncheon hour. Mr. Goldovsky makes use of a piano to illustrate his talk.

* * *

Mr. Goodrich Called

Wallace Goodrich will direct a concert of the New England Conservatory Orchestra, free to the public, at Jordan Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 8:15 o'clock. Assisting artists are Lois Porter, violinist, and Quincy Porter, viola player. Scheduled for performance are the Mozart Sinfonia Concertante in E flat major for violin and viola with orchestra and the Schumann Symphony No. 4 in D minor.

* * *

Where the Harp Prevails

Handel's Harp Concerto in B flat, with two accompanying flutes, and Mozart's Concerto in C for flute and harp will be presented at the Women's City Club on the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 14, 3:30 o'clock, at a recital given by the harpist, Artiss deVolt. Miss deVolt will be assisted by Verne Q. Powell and Frances Snow, flutists, and Dolores Rodrigez, pianist. Besides the two extended works, a Berlioz trio for harp and two flutes and a group of small pieces for harp and piano are down on the program.

* * *

Arranged at Boston Center

Paul Aron is announced to give a piano recital at the Boston Center for Adult Education, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 22, at 8:30 o'clock. The program comprises works by Debussy, Ravel, Milhaud, Poulenc, Albeniz, Granados, Falla, Villa-Lobos, and Nin.

* * *

Coming Victory Concert

David Glazer, clarinetist, Edith Stearns, pianist, and Camille Girouard, baritone, are announced to appear at the Victory Concert of Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, 4 o'clock, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Assisting the singer as accompanist is Alice Girouard.

'Follies' Postponed Day

Premiere of the "Ziegfeld Follies" has been postponed from Wednesday to Thursday evening at the Shubert Theater.

Coward Film Due Jan. 28

"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward's war film, which has been chosen by the New York film critics as the best picture of 1942, is scheduled to open at the State and Orpheum in Boston on Thursday, Jan. 28. The film, which has run for four weeks at the Capitol in New York, is scheduled for first-run engagements in more than 20 cities of the country within the next three weeks.

'Arabian Nights' Preview

A special preview showing of "Arabian Nights," is scheduled for the Keith Memorial Wednesday evening at 9 p. m. At the same time Maria Montez, Sabu, Elyse Knox, Gloria Jean, Dick Foran, Nigel Bruce, Donald O'Connor and Peggy Ryan will appear in a stage extravaganza, designed for the occasion.

Plays in Prospect

Ziegfeld Follies—At the Shubert beginning Thursday evening new musical revue starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, and Arthur Treacher. John Murray Anderson is directing the production; and Robert Alton, the choregraphy. Ray Henderson and Jack Yellen are writing the music. The cast will include Jack Cole Dancers, Nadine Gae, the Oxfords, Tommy Wonder, the Vikings, the Jansleys, Jerry Bergen, Sue Ryan, and the Rhythmaires. The sponsors are the Messrs. Shubert and Billie Burke in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Lou Walters.

Springtime for Henry—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Jan. 25. Edward Everett Horton returning to Boston for a second visit with Benn W. Levy's farce.

This Rock—At the Plymouth, beginning on Monday, Feb. 1. Comedy by Walter Livingston Faust, presented by Eddie Dowling, with Billie Burke starred. Nicholas Joy will be featured and Virginia Kaye will have the part previously announced for Martha Scott. The play is about an upper-class English family and the impact on it of 20 children evacuated from the East End of London during the blitz. Settings are being designed by Watson Barratt. Two weeks' engagement.

News of the Screen

New York

Arrangements have been concluded to have Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, speak the foreword of "Unconquered," the Arnold Pressburger-Fritz Lang screen story of Czech resistance to the Nazi invaders. The filming of the foreword will take place in Denham, England, this week and the tests returned to this country for inclusion in the finished film, which will be released nationally on Lincoln's Birthday. "Unconquered" stars Brian Donlevy, Anna Lee, and Walter Brennan. It will be released by United Artists.

* * *

Walt Disney's "Saludos Amigos," musical feature inspired by a three months' sojourn in South America and released by RKO-Radio, will have its New York premiere at the Globe Theater on Feb. 12. Except Donald Duck and Goofy, all the characters were created by Disney and his staff as they traveled south of the equator.

'Ravaged Earth'

"Ravaged Earth," which came to the Majestic Theater Saturday is the first real atrocity picture of the present war. In horror, it probably equals any film ever shown on the American commercial screen. The picture was taken by Mark L. Moody, an American businessman, who has spent many years in China. The film opens with scenes of China at peace but the major portion of Mr. Moody's camera document has to do with events of the Japanese invasion, particularly with incidents in and about Shanghai, beginning in 1937.

Mr. Moody was ruthlessly conscientious in filming his record. Few will quarrel with his motive. But the releasing of "Ravaged Earth" to the public—with a commentary and background music designed to heighten the emotional effect—leads one to question seriously how far such films can go before they defeat their purpose.

Mr. Moody's original purpose in photographing the war in China was to awaken Americans to the nature of the Japanese enemy. His principal method of doing so is to photograph, often at close range, victims of atrocities.

Mr. Moody says: "I have been easy on the Japs. I have included only scenes which audiences can stand. Some of the things I saw are beyond belief, despite photographic evidence."

There are times, such as during the entrance of bewildered Chinese refugees into the international settlement at Shanghai, when one is given a sense of this terrible invasion in terms of human beings. But the total effect of "Ravaged Earth" forces one to ask whether anything but a morbid interest is served by its excessively clinical documentation of death and destruction.

Duke Ellington Concert

Duke Ellington and his orchestra will give a concert of Ellington's music on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, in Symphony Hall. The proceeds will go to the Soldiers and Sailors Fund.

Mr. Holmes' Golden Jubilee

Burton Holmes' lecture in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon was an event of exceptional interest. Mr. Holmes is celebrating this year his fiftieth season as a travel lecturer, and his forty-fifth in Boston. He explained Saturday that as a young man he had felt that he needed five years' experience before venturing into Boston.

His subject Saturday was "The Charms of the Old South;" the South for his present purposes consisting of Natchez, Miss.; Williamsburg, Va., and the Great Smokies of Tennessee.

The lecture was notable also as his first to be illustrated entirely by colored motion pictures. This innovation of course does away with the interruptions caused by the old shifts from movies to stills and back. Although colored motion pictures at best still lack the definition of black-and-white, they proved in this instance to equal if not surpass the colored stills with which Mr. Holmes used to delight his audiences. Most striking of them all were the shots of what the lecturer described as "frozen fog" on the branches of trees on the summit of Clingmans Dome.

Natchez was seen in spring, at the time of the garden pilgrimages, Colonial Williamsburg in its brightened-up state, and the Great Smokies in the vivid colors of autumn.

Next Saturday Mr. Holmes will deal with "Our Fronts in North Africa."

Bogart Plays Mail Chess

Humphrey Bogart is playing long-distance chess games by mail with men in the service. It all started when a private, then in this country, visited the set of "Casablanca," where Mr. Bogart was playing chess with Sydney Greenstreet between scenes. The soldier offered to take on Mr. Bogart and a keen rivalry developed. When the soldier was transferred to the South Pacific, he kept up the game by mail. Since starting the game with this soldier, Mr. Bogart has taken on several of his buddies by mail, playing simultaneously.

'Stage Door Canteen'

The company of "Stage Door Canteen" has come East for the filming of the star sequences. More than 60 stage and screen celebrities are scheduled, including Katharine Cornell, Gertrude Lawrence, Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Marlene Dietrich, Al Jolson, Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Ethel Merman, George Jessel, Gypsy Rose Lee, Gracie Fields, and the orchestras of Benny Goodman, Xavier Cugat, Kay Kyser, Guy Lombardo, and Freddie Martin.

The star sequence will be filmed at Fox Movietone studios, Fifty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, where a complete copy of the Stage Door Canteen has been constructed. Shooting is scheduled to begin within a week.

Szell to Conduct Symphony as Guest

Georg Szell will be guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts of Jan. 29-30, third week of Dr. Koussevitzky's vacation. Hungarian-born, he is known in Europe as conductor and composer. He has had exceptional success this season at the Metropolitan Opera, particularly with "Salome," and has also conducted several of the American orchestras as guest. His Boston program will consist of Smetana's symphonic poem, "The Moldau," the conductor's transcription of that composer's string quartet entitled "My Life," and Schubert's C major Symphony.

Ruth Draper at Jordan Hall

Every time we see Ruth Draper it becomes more difficult to believe that there is only one of her. We've been on very definite speaking terms with "Mr. Clifford" for a number of years. But until Saturday afternoon at Jordan Hall we did not realize the extent to which her monologues also "create" their own props. The brushes and palette, the canvas, and the tubes of oils of her English sketchers in the "Church in Italy" could not have been more real if they had come from Makepeace's shop in Bromfield Street.

Yet there is one touch in Miss Draper's character sketches which slightly impairs her enchantment. It occurs in some of her less familiar pieces—particularly "On the Porch in a Main Coast Village." It is a momentary achievement of comedy effect by departing ever so slightly from the strict confines of good taste.

No one, of course, can quarrel with the dramatist over the selection of subject matter. Thus we accept the gum-chewing "New York Factory Girl" at Miss Draper's own evaluation. She conjures up a completely vacuous character. This may be interesting sociologically, but it seems of limited theatrical significance.

Miss Draper's standard sketches, however, remain a complete delight and her command of many tongues—French, Italian, German, and Philadelphian—is a continuing cause of wonderment.

Gx.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Henrik F. Twardzik. Through Feb. 10.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits by Erling Roberts. Through Jan. 29. Open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous group of American paintings.

Grace Horne Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Johanna Knudsen; pictures and handicrafts by men in the services. Through Jan. 23.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of the sea by Alphonse J. Shelton. Jan. 18-30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—American Negro artists, paintings and sculpture. Jan. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of landscape paintings from the works by Emile Koss, Jr. Jan. 23.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French Romanticism of the eighteen-thirties. Persian paintings and decorative arts, XIV-XVII centuries. Selection of the Ernest Blaney Dane and Helen Pratt Dane collection of Chinese jades, crystals, pottery, porcelains. Roman art and culture in coins. Through Feb. 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Nine to 5 daily; 1:30-5:30 Sundays. Paintings and drawings by Charles Dana Gibson. Through Feb. 12. Early silver of the First Church, Boston; recent accessions including a painting by Veronese, two water colors by turner, a portrait head of Associate Justice Brandeis, by Eleanor Platt, and lace worn by Queen Charlotte.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Water colors by Alice Harmon Shaw. Through January.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—"Exhibition of Britain at War," illustrations by Homer; wood engravings by Frank French and Stephen G. Putnam. Through January.

Durham: University of New Hampshire—Exhibition entitled "Photography is an Art." Jan. 18-Feb. 6.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—American paintings from the Revolution through the Civil War.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Paintings, photographs, drawings of Mexico by Gilbert Franklin and A. Dwight Burnham. Through Jan. 23.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:38.

Esquire—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—"Half Way to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2, 5:10, 8:10. "March of Time." 3, 9:15. "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 3:15, 6:15, 9:30.

Fenway—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Mashenka," a Soviet film. 1:10, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:50. "Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony," 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2:55, 6:10, 9:45. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brant, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 10:05. "Dr. I. Q. Program." 9:30 p. m.

Modern—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 9:15.

Orpheum—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charlie Ruggles. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30.

Paramount—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne, Randolph Scott. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Navy and the Nation." "Winter Sports." "Travel." "Borah Minevitch and His Harmonica School." "The Jungle," "Fine Feathered Friend," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 3:13, 6:33, 10:16. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:21, 4:41, 8:24.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Color Cartoons," "Johnny Long and his Orchestra," "Skiing," "John Montague, Trick Golfer." "Vice-Pres. Wallace's Speech," and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"War Dogs," Billy Lee. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Eyes of the Underworld." Lon Chaney, Richard Dix, Wendy Barry. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10.

Tremont—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "Moon and Sixpence." George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Uptown—"Sin Town." Constance Bennett. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Roland Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Traitor Within," Jean Parker. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Powder Town," Pat O'Brien, Victor McLaglen. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby. Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 8.

Circle: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Lamour, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.

Coolidge Corner: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:30, 8.

Trans-Lux—"War Dogs," Billy Lee. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Eyes of the Underworld." Lon Chaney, Richard Dix, Wendy Barry. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10.

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Coolidge Corner: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:30, 8.

University: "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers. 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, J. Carroll. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg.

Codman Square: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE, Egleston: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 3:34, 8:19. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 2:14, 7, 9:45.

Park: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat." Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Dr. Revault's Secret," John Sheppard. "Yanks Are Coming," Maxie Rosenbloom.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Montgomery. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen. "Mayor of 44th Street," Ann Shirley. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Secret Enemies," Crain Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:57, 5:05, 8:13. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 3:59, 8:07, 9:15.

Mystic: "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 3:35, 8:25. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

Strand: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:15, 9:05. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 1:55, 7:50.

Orpheum: "Stand by All Networks," John Beal, Florence Rice. 2:10, 8:05. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:20, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Mona Maris. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Millard. "Busses Roar," J. Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 1:30, 7:45.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 9.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 2, 8.

Strand: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Strange Case of Dr. M," Lionel Atwill.

Capitol: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:07, 7:52. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Montgomery. 3:33, 9:18.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry.

Coolidge: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Give Out, Sisters." The Andrew Sisters. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field, John Beal. 2:15, 7:45, daily.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Moonlight in Havana," Alan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown.

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EMPIRE

The Home Forum

Giving Glory to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO BE ABLE CONSISTENTLY to magnify the good and to minimize the evil and the petty is no small achievement. There is no better way of doing this than turning gratefully from the contemplation of the human selfhood to the infinite glory and goodness of God. The Bible frequently exhorts one to give glory to God, as in the passage from the Psalms (96:7,8): **"Give unto the Lord glory and strength. Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name."** Many have found great inspiration and joy in so rendering their tribute of praise. Yet how many, also, may regard the act of giving glory to God as something vague and remote, as a duty to be performed perfunctorily or occasionally. How the adoration of the creator may be a continuous, intelligent, joyous, and universal experience may seem baffling until the thinking of these individuals becomes spiritualized and illumined.

That God is infinite, immortal Spirit, and that man is His likeness, therefore also immortal, is the doctrine of Christian Science. Based upon the Bible, especially upon the example and precepts of the Master, Christ Jesus, this Science reveals perfection as the only true aspect of man. This understanding, grasped and utilized, enables one progressively to overcome the various illusory inharmonies and limitations attached to the false belief of man as material. Therefore, in studying divine Science, and proving one's understanding in the overcoming of evil arguments, one can hourly glorify God. "Reflect" means "give back"; so in reflecting the divine attributes, which constitute true identity —loving-kindness, intelligence, serenity, joy, purity, order, and the like—one is truly giving glory to God. In glorifying God one expresses his real selfhood, because such qualities as these are inherent in the man made in the image of Deity.

The true man has never ceased to glorify God, and thus at no point is he touched by the inglorious suggestions of mortal mind—sickness, sin, lack, and death. Ignorance, fear, and other forms of erroneous thinking are responsible for any appearance of imperfection, and both the wrong thinking and the inharmonious condition disappear as the truth is applied to the situation, even as ice melts before the warm sunlight.

"The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere." So writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 516 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." One cannot glorify God without recognizing the perfection of man, because **"the substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation."**

One's unceasing endeavor, then, must be to turn aside from the contemplation of human selfhood and its failings to the true spiritual man, in the likeness of God. In so doing, one is blessed and protected, and healing must inevitably result. One way of being obedient and loving is to refrain from judging erroneously, that is, from seeing man as material, and from making biased statements about others, since one does not know to what extent another may be unduly and unfairly prejudiced by what has been said. The need before each one, to let the omnipresence and omnipotence of God be the supreme and only influence in one's consciousness, is too important to be obstructed even momentarily by indulging petty criticism, anger, fear, resentment, discouragement, and the like.

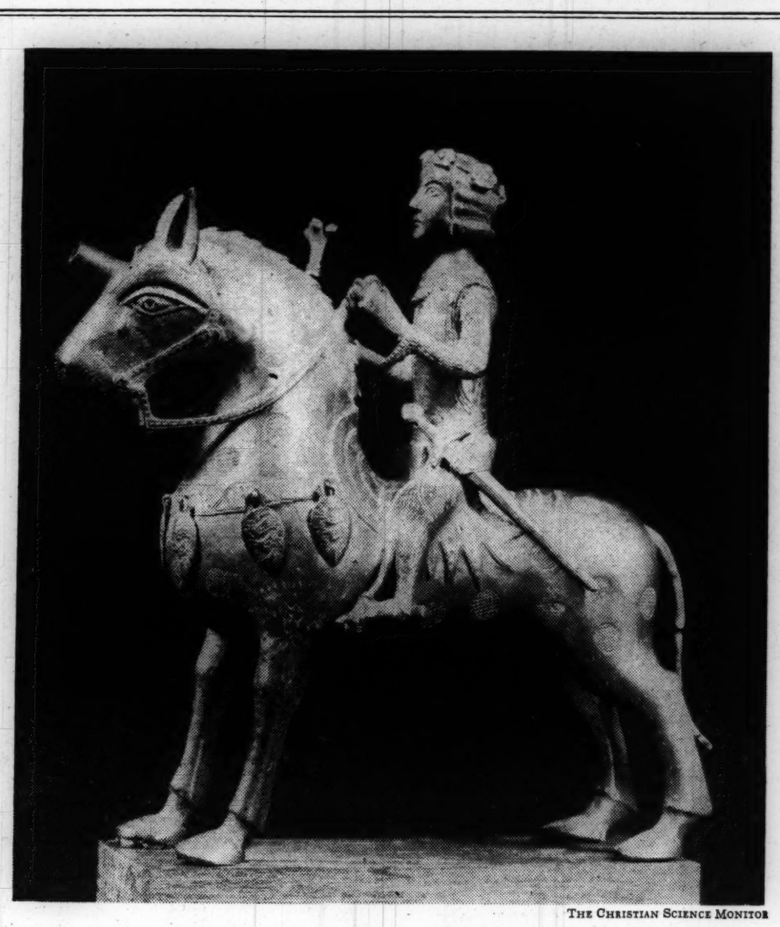
"The gods we serve write their names on our faces," someone has observed, and the truth of the maxim is self-evident. When one is consciously glorifying God in his consciousness, there will be mirrored on his countenance such spiritually beautiful qualities as courage, purity, happiness, assurance, and self-forgetfulness. Their counterfeits—fear, impurity, bitterness, and selfishness—are insinuations which do not emanate from God, the divine Mind, and therefore cannot rightfully become part of one's consciousness. On this ground one may resist unlovely traits and insist on expressing his perfect, spiritual identity.

When one seeks healing through Christian Science treatment for the glory of God, his deliverance is assured. The words of Paul are reassuring and promising to all contending with some difficulty (II Corinthians 4:17): **"For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."** When one fixes thought on the "eternal weight of glory"—the fact of God's supremacy and of man's perfection as the child of His tender care—his affliction, which may have seemed heavy and far more than he could possibly bear, becomes "light"—nothing.

To stand valiantly, when under pressure, for the facts of God's omnipotence, and to ward off discouragement and fear, is glorious in itself. And grateful indeed is the one who, having attained victory over error, can look back to such a stand untainted by momentary doubt and discouragement. The overcoming will strengthen him in facing any future tests of his faith in God.

Glimpsing even in a small degree the present possibilities of individual progress through an active proving of divine Science is reason for much hope and rejoicing, and with each passing hour greater and more widespread are the manifestations of spiritual blessedness and freedom. The truth in Mrs. Eddy's inspired words is being proved by many (Science and Health, p. 516): **"Man, made in His likeness, possesses and reflects God's dominion over all the earth. Man and woman as coexistent and eternal with God forever reflect, in glorified quality, the infinite Father-Mother God."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRENCH AQUAMANILE, PROBABLY FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

THE AQUAMANILE was a sort of pitcher employed in the churches of the Middle Ages for ceremonial purposes. There are many aquamaniles extant that disclose a fine sense of plastic design. The aquamanile was often a work of sculpture of great merit and inspiring beauty. Sometimes aquamaniles were modeled in the form of lions, sometimes horses or rams. Occasionally, as in this French piece, they represented warriors astride their horses. For all purposes, this water vessel is an equestrian statuette. It was probably made in the thirteenth century.

D. A.

Courage of Laughter

LAUGHTER IS THE tangible evidence of courage. It gives voice to something we can express in no other way.

Our other assets slip away one by one. What of it? What matters if we have less to live *on* if we have just as much to live *for*? No one can blackout laughter but ourselves, and when that happens—the day is done.

Some one expressed surprise, during those dark days of the Civil War, that Abraham Lincoln could laugh.

"When I lose my power to laugh," the weary President replied, "my heart will break." . . .

Laughter, the vocal expression of our appreciation of humor, is a universal language, and has no geographical limitations. The sensation of "feeling good all over and showing it principally in one place," as Josh Billings described it, is shared by all alike. As humor, which is perhaps older than language itself, still defies definition, it is natural that the particular form humor assumes to incite laughter should be varied, and should express itself differently among people of different nationality.—From "Escape to Laughter," by WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT. (Norwood, Mass.: Plimpton Press.)

No, I Haven't Read Them

SIR HUGH WALPOLE, I am told, had 15,000 books in his library at Keswick. I cannot really believe that he read them all. In fact, a mathematically-minded friend whom I have consulted on the subject, aided by a ready reckoner, assures me that, if he read one volume a day, with Sundays off, he would have required nearly fifty years to work his way through from the first word of the first volume to the last word of the last.

This business of acquiring books without reading them used to puzzle me a great deal. Certainly, when I was a boy, I never bought books without reading them, sometimes more than once. "Waverley" I read three times, and "Ivanhoe" half-a-dozen. But that was in Sheffield, where books are not particularly easy to come by. In London, it is rather different. All down the Charing Cross Road, there are rows of attractive second-hand, brown-backed, yellow-leaved volumes—books of character, every one of them—lining the pavements. They lure the eye. They tempt one to linger and turn their pages idly, to glance at a paragraph here, a sentence there. They are absurdly cheap. For sixpence, you can get a novel that entranced your parents in their youth, and has not been heard of these forty years. For a couple of shillings, a tattered magazine, showing in three simple colors all the glories of the original production of "Floradora." For seven-and-six—well, for seven-and-six, supposing you ever have so large a sum in your possession all at once, you can get practically anything.

* * *

So, at odd times, I have acquired quite a library of old theater notices. There is nothing organized or systematic about it. In fact, it was not until a spare week-end recently found me with nothing much to do that I began to arrange them in some sort of order, and found that haphazardly I had possessed myself of a contemporary criticism of most of the principal plays produced in London between the Great Exhibition and the outbreak of the first World War.

There are a few gaps in this record, but not many. I have nothing, for example, covering the years 1870 to 1874; nor again from 1882 to 1894; nor yet for 1911. But the tale of the rest is complete. The performances given by the Bancrofts and the Kendals; the famous burlesques of Nellie Farren and Kate Vaughan; the Alhambra ballets; the Adelphi melodramas; the first nights of such successes of their day as "The Silver King" and "The Sign of the Cross"; the didactic pieces of the old Elephant and Castle, like "I. O. U.; or The Way of the Wicked"; the long and violent conflict between Bernard Shaw and Henry Irving; the strange and no less violent battle to get Ibsen established on the English stage; the early musical comedies of Marie Tempest; the rise of the naturalist drama; the rise of the political drama; the rise of the problem play; the decline of all three; the Gilbert and Sullivan light operas; Pinero, Shaw, Jones, Galsworthy, Wilde: they are here, each one of them, written of at hot speed against the inexorable flight of time, with the hungry printing presses waiting with gaping jaws for the dramatic critics' copy, their despatches from the field, as it were.

* * *

For 1850 to 1870, the narrator is Henry Morley; in 1874, Henry Knight takes up the pen and lays it down in 1879; till 1882, the story falls into the hands of one Pascoe, who illustrates his criticisms with lively drawings, amongst them Irving with tremendous hypocritical jaw, truculently stuck out in James Albery's "Two Roses"; then till 1894 comes a void, which Bernard Shaw proceeds to fill, with William Archer to support him, for four or five brilliant years; the story being completed up to 1910 by Sir Max Beerbohm, with a sort of epilogue in the shape of the Stage Year Books for 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Here, I cannot help feeling, is the material for a monumental work on dramatic critics: their lives and adventures; their methods and equipment; their duties and achievements. My conviction that here is the essential basis of such a study is equaled only by my conviction that I am not the man to write it. For I have never yet been able to bring myself to read these books right through, from the beginning to the end, in a civilized and orderly manner.

I have dipped into them here and there, of course; learned that Irving played Macbeth like "a great famished wolf," and was the first actor on record to make money out of the part; discovered that, until the nineties, the dresses worn in what correspond to today's musical comedies were invariably classical, never modern; found that a London actor of the seventies, when the audience proved obstreperous, which it often did, thought nothing of coming to the front of the scene and, with solemn gesture and uplifted hand, observing in resounding tones: "Gentlemen, there is a lady on the stage."

* * *

They are packed, I am certain of it, with fascinating information; with odds and ends of curious history; with tags of stage glamor; with wit, with wisdom. Seen from afar off, they flash and sparkle; but, in the hand, they grow dull and heavy. The tale they tell seems to have little meaning; their subject-matter is stale and old and more than half forgotten. Who cares now for "The Marriage Market"? What eye brightens at the thought of "Love's Crosses, An Original Comedietta"? Who is there today that pines, even in the blackout, for "The Lights of London"? No one: none.

And so I put them back upon the shelf, perhaps just a little sadly, with a faint feeling of disloyalty, and settle down to the evening paper.

I wonder if that is how Sir Hugh Walpole regarded his 15,000 books at Keswick.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Scribes

Butterfly,
Like a little open book
Wondrously illuminated
You flit from flower to flower
Making a lectern
Of the rose, the marigold,
The pulpit hollyhock.

What mysterious messages
From the upper air
(Too tender for the heavy dew)
Do you give the flowers
From your flaming missal

Or is it that the flowers,
Over the long years,
Have inscribed for
You
Their delicate tints?

A. E. JOHNSON

DANDO GLORIA A DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

AGRANDAR el bien de una manera consistente, aminorando el mal y lo trivial, no es obra fácil. No hay mejor modo de hacer esto que volvernos llenos de gracia de la contemplación del yo humano a la infinita gloria y bondad de Dios. La Biblia frecuentemente nos exhorta a dar gloria a Dios, como en aquel pasaje de los Salmos (96:7, 8): "¡Tributad a Jehová la gloria y la fortaleza! ¡Tributad a Jehová la gloria de su nombre!" Muchos han hallado gran inspiración y gozo al rendir de esta manera su tributo de alabanza. Sin embargo, algunos también pueden considerar el acto de dar gloria a Dios como algo vago y remoto, como un deber que debe ejecutarse de un modo maquinal o sólo en ciertas ocasiones. Hasta en tanto que el pensamiento de estas personas se haya espiritualizado e iluminado, parece cosa confusa comprender cómo la adoración del creador pueda ser continua, inteligente, gozosa y constituir una experiencia universal.

Que Dios es infinito, inmortal, Espíritu, y que el hombre es Su semejanza y, por consiguiente, también inmortal, es la doctrina de la Ciencia Cristiana. Basada en la Biblia y especialmente en el ejemplo y los preceptos del Maestro Cristo Jesús, esta Ciencia revela la perfección como el único aspecto verdadero del hombre. Posesionándonos de este entendimiento y utilizándolo, nos capacitamos progresivamente para vencer las cosas ilusorias y faltas de armonía y las limitaciones que se atribuyen a la falsa creencia de que el hombre es material. Por consiguiente, al estudiar la Ciencia divina podemos manifestar su entendimiento venciendo los argumentos del mal y podemos a cada hora glorificar a Dios.

"Reflejar" significa "dar hacia atrás" y así al reflejar los atributos divinos, los cuales constituyen la verdadera identidad—amor, bondad, inteligencia, serenidad, gozo, pureza, orden y otras cosas semejantes—estamos en verdad dando gloria a Dios. Al glorificar a Dios uno expresa su verdadera identidad, porque cualidades tales son inherentes en el hombre hecho a la imagen de la Deidad.

El hombre verdadero nunca ha cesado de dar gloria a Dios y de este modo en ningún punto puede ser tocado por las sugestiones carentes de gloria procedentes de la mente mortal—la enfermedad, el pecado, la escasez y la muerte. La ignorancia, el temor y otras formas de pensamiento erróneo son responsables de cualquier apariencia de imperfección y, tanto el pensamiento erróneo como la condición que carece de armonía, desaparecen cuando la verdad se aplica a tal situación aún así como el hielo se derrite ante los cálidos rayos del sol.

"La substancia, Vida, inteligencia, Verdad y Amor que constituyen la Deidad, son reflejadas por Su creación; y cuando subordinemos el falso testimonio de los sentidos corporales a los hechos de la Ciencia, veremos esta semejanza y este reflejo por doquiera." Así escribe Mary Baker Eddy en la página 516 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS). No podemos glorificar a Dios sin reconocer la perfección del hombre porque "la substancia, Vida, inteligencia, Verdad y Amor que constituyen la Deidad son reflejadas por Su creación."

Por tanto, debemos esforzarnos constantemente por separarnos de la contemplación del yo humano con sus faltas, y volvernos hacia el verdadero hombre espiritual a la semejanza de Dios. Al hacer esto somos bendecidos y protegidos y viene la curación como resultado inevitable. Un modo de ser obedientes y amables es abstenernos de juicios erróneos, esto es, de ver al hombre como material y de hablar con prejuicios de los demás, porque uno no sabe en que medida otro ha sido perjudicado injusta e indebidamente por lo que se ha dicho. La necesidad de cada uno de nosotros, de dejar que la omnipresencia y la omnipotencia de Dios sea la suprema y la única influencia en la conciencia, es demasiado importante para que sea obstruida, aun momentaneamente, por la complacencia de pequeñas críticas, ira, temor, resentimiento, desengaños y cosas semejantes.

"Los dioses a quienes servimos escriben sus nombres en nuestra cara," alguien ha dicho, y la verdad de este proverbio es de por sí evidente. Al glorificar a Dios conscientemente en nuestro entendimiento, veremos reflejarse en nuestro rostro cualidades tan espirituales y bellas como el valor, la pureza, la felicidad, la seguridad y el olvido de sí mismo. Sus falsificaciones—el temor, la impureza, la amargura y el egoismo—son insinuaciones que no emanan de Dios, la Mente divina y, por consiguiente, no tienen derecho a formar parte de nuestro conocimiento. Sobre esta base podemos resistir rasgos desagradables e insistir en expresar la identidad perfecta y espiritual.

Cuando buscamos curación por medio del tratamiento de la Ciencia Cristiana sólo para gloria de Dios, el buen éxito está asegurado. Las palabras de San Pablo dan seguridad y esperanza a los que luchan contra alguna dificultad (II Corintios 4:17): "Porque nuestra ligera aflicción, que no dura sino por un momento, obra para nosotros en alto y aun más alto grado, un peso eterno de gloria." Cuando uno fija el pensamiento en el "peso eterno de gloria" el hecho de la supremacia de Dios y de la perfección del hombre como el hijo que está bajo Su tierno cuidado, su aflicción, la cual había parecido pesada e imposible de soportar, se vuelve "ligera"—nada.

Resistir valientemente, bajo circunstancias difíciles, por el hecho de la omnipotencia de Dios, y hacer a un lado el desaliento y el temor, es en sí glorioso. Y agradecido sin duda debe estar aquel que, habiendo alcanzado la victoria sobre el error, puede mirar hacia atrás a aquella posición que no fué manchada por la duda del momento ni por el desaliento. El triunfo le fortalecerá para afrontar cualquier prueba de su fe en Dios que el futuro le presente.

Vislumbrando aun en corto grado las presentes posibilidades del progreso individual por medio de la demostración activa de la divina Ciencia, es causa de mucha esperanza y regocijo, y a cada hora que pasa se extienden más y son más grandes las manifestaciones de la bendición espiritual y de la libertad. La verdad contenida en estas palabras inspiradas de la señora Eddy han sido probadas por muchos (SCIENCE AND HEALTH [CIENCIA Y SALUD], pagina 516): "El hombre hecho a Su semejanza, posee y refleja el dominio de Dios sobre toda la tierra. El hombre y la mujer como coexistentes y eternos con Dios, reflejan por siempre, en calidad glorificada, al infinito Padre-Madre Dios."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

A Veritable Rip Van Winkle Land

ANDORRA IS SURROUNDED by some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in all Europe, yet the strange little valley is almost unvisited; and although the ancient republic possesses a unique historic and political interest, hardly any reliable information concerning this last lonely survival of mediaeval days has hitherto been accessible to the English reader. . . .

About a half-hour out of L'Hospitalet, where the path crosses a rivulet known as *la Palomère*, a rude heap of stones marks the boundary between France and Andorra. There were so many piles of stones lying around, however, that we did not notice this particular one; and we were quite startled when Monsieur Not suddenly struck a dramatic attitude, with widely outstretched arms, and exclaimed *"L'Andorre!"*

We had, indeed, crossed the frontier; but this was not the real Andorra. It was No Man's Land. Far in front and above us, there rose only the bare outer slopes of the immense natural ramparts of the country. Across the valley, on the eastern side of the Ariège in France, we could see the post-automobile, a tiny, swift-moving speck on the thin, white road. . . . But on our side of the boundary, in Andorra, there was not to be seen a single tree or bush or cultivated field. . . . The panorama which unrolled before us showed nothing but a stony, deserted bridle-path, winding up between the foam-flecked torrent and the indescribably poor, sun-burnt moorlands, above which rose the dark, jagged mountain peaks, lined here and there with dingy snow.

We began to understand how, behind these barren, forbidding bulwarks, it might be possible for a clan of mountaineers to live a thousand years, without being touched by the stirring events which were taking place in the great nations around them.

With all its naked loneliness, the scene was one of rare grandeur. The Pyrenees are not so high as the Alps, and they are considerably farther south; so the snow does not cover them in the summer, but only shows here and there as narrow, vertical streaks. On the other hand, these peaks appear much more steep and rugged than the mountains of Switzerland. From the south, the Pyrenees rise by a very long, gradual slope, so that it is hardly possible from any point in Spain to see past the foothills to the summits; but on the French side the range breaks down very abruptly. There are more sheer cliffs here than in any other part of Europe, and there are almost no isolated mountains. As you see it from a distance, the typical Pyrenean *massif* resembles a gigantic saw, with a hard, metallic-looking side and sharp, short teeth. The notches between the peaks are comparatively shallow. On the Andorran frontier no part of the watershed falls below 8,000 feet and no summit reaches as high as 10,000 feet. It is this strange evenness of the central ridge which has made the Pyrenees more effective as a national and racial barrier than any other range on the entire continent. . . .

Forced up against the roadless ridges which form such an effectual barrier against intercourse with rapidly developing modern civilization, the eyes of Andorra have remained steadfastly fixed upon her own past. With no possible opening for territorial expansion or industrial development, the nation's strength has been used merely to keep a firm, stubborn hold upon the little it already possesses. Hidden among the forests and rock-broken cataracts of the deep Pyrenean valley, Andorra is a veritable Rip Van Winkle land, hardly yet stirring from its thousand years' slumber, and in its dreams it still hears echoing the march of the valiant paladins of Charlemagne.—From "Andorra—The Hidden Republic," by LEWIS GASTON LEARY. (New York: McBride.)

Your Letters Home

A growing lad, you hated writing letters,
The pen was awkward to your fumbling hand,
Your fingers itched for building things instead,
And mending broken gear. But now, in some far land,
Building for human freedom, it is no chore
For you to write. Your homesick heart
Wings back to us upon the written page,
In vivid, living words. Although a world apart,
Your letters bring us love, assuage our grief,
And ours, in answer, bring you the same relief.

LUCY MARGARET CLAPP

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Study of the Home Front ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

Since returning to the United States from the Pacific war zone the question most frequently put to me has been: "Are you disgusted by the way things are going here at home?"

I dodged answering that question at first because there is a bad shock when you first hit an American city, particularly one which is near plenty of gasoline and far enough inland to be free from blackouts or even dimouts. Also I had a feeling that first reactions in this particular matter very probably would prove biased.

That first reaction was bad, all right. I had been with the Navy at sea where you live with the possibility of enemy attack dominating every move you make and every thought in your mind. I had lived with men who had come from battle and more who were soon going into it. Then one day an Army freight plane dropped me down at an American city. Every other man on that plane was in the Army or Navy. Every one had been thinking about two things during the 12 hours we had flown with only one brief stop from Panama—he had been thinking about the war and what it would be like to get home again. We wanted news of the first and the sensation of the second. We clambered out of the plane and almost ran to the airport waiting room to get newspapers. We got them. Across the top of the front page were two big headlines. The first gave the latest local racing results! The second recorded the results of the local election! War news was buried in insignificant bits through the paper.

Home Scenes Caused Shock

We pushed on to another and larger city for the night. We went to town from the air base to sense "home" again. I suppose it was what we should have expected. But somehow seeing people rushing about in cars, apparently intent only on movies or "juke box" dancing and seeing people take the luxuries of soda fountains and restaurants and limitless food for granted was a shock.

Since then I have seen quite a bit of America at war; small-town America and big-city America and Washington. What I have seen and heard and felt has changed that shock to one of content. Of course, if you want to be an alarmist or a pessimist or just want to vent your spleen you can find plenty about the American home front to make you boil. There are people who chisel on food rationing and who drive their cars over 35 miles an hour and who feel that a shortage of fuel oil is a gratuitous personal insult directed at their individual comfort. There is some waste and probably some corruption in our public life. But when hasn't there been? There are some labor leaders who are coining power out of the nation's travail. There are also some men of wealth who are just as improperly coining more wealth out of the same thing.

But I have learned that all these things are relative and that when you see them in true perspective America is honest and decent and sincere and doing an extraordinary job on the home front.

When you see the bad side of the picture the most important thing to remember is that the biggest enemy, Germany, has far worse cracks in its home front than we, despite infinitely more repressive power and a ruthless use of that power. There was profiteering and chiseling and "black marketing" of food and privilege in Germany from the beginning of the war and to a degree which does not exist in the United States today. There were successful draft dodgers by the hundreds in Hitler's Berlin.

People in small towns and cities have asked me if Washington isn't a horrible example of selfishness and incompetence and jealousy and time-wasting. I have found plenty of all that in Washington. But I have also found a Capital composed for the most part of men and women who are conscious of their responsibilities and who are doing their individual utmost to keep the faith with the boys at the front.

People in Washington have complained to me about lethargy in the country and lack of awareness of responsibilities. I have not found it so. They are struggling against the remoteness of the war and the terrible difficulty of appreciating in their normal surroundings the importance of ceaseless devotion to the task of fighting and winning it.

The most heartening single experience I have had since returning to the United States was to visit a small country town in Western Ohio. War is immeasurably remote from Bellevue. It is well over 500 miles from the nearest salt water. Even if enemy planes should come near enough to be able to bomb it, they would not have the slightest reason for doing so. But Bellevue was required to have its air-raid wardens and all the trappings of civilian defense. I wondered how they could go about such things seriously. What I found was that by the use of that common sense which is the real genius of America they had built up the machinery of civilian defense and applied it with rare intelligence, not to the foolish mirage of a possible air raid, but to real possibilities.

They have railroads there which could conceivably be the object, not of bombing attack, but of sabotage. Their defense system is built around the prevention of sabotage and the prompt handling of anything which might happen. That makes sense. It gives the people who participate a chance to know that they are doing something worth while, not just wasting their time in a patriotic gesture. They also use their defense system to stop rumors and to prevent what happened so often in the last war: the use of spurious patriotism for personal ends.

"Gossip" Attacks Squelched

When talk developed about "so-and-so" being "disloyal" they checked the individual whose reputation was being undermined with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When they got a clean bill of health, as they did in every case, they traced the gossip down to "so-and-so's" business competitor and, quite privately, arranged to have it stopped. They are going to have no innocent victims of that sort of thing in this war. Their community is off "the main line." The high-priced lecturers who "enlighten" the populace of larger places won't accept the kind of fees Bellevue could pay them. They don't have many opportunities to hear first-hand accounts of what the enemy is like and why he is behaving as he is.

But they have plenty of good American common sense and they are applying it to their own problems, which are primarily to produce food under steadily increasing handicaps. Itinerant farm labor has disappeared. Young boys are drafted, leaving the heavy work in fewer and older hands. Their job is to see that enemy propaganda does not hamper them.

America is all right. Its home effort is not perfect. But its home front is more united and more devoted and more serious than it ever was in any other war the country ever waged. There is ample room for improvement, but after seeing both fronts I am convinced that the great majority of Americans need not feel ashamed of the way the home front is behaving.

Memo on Japan:

'Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo' ..... *By Homer Metz*

In his annual message to Congress on Jan. 7 President Roosevelt directed his denunciatory declamations at "Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo." He did not employ the more alliterative and more commonly heard phrase, "Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito."

Was this accidental or deliberate?

In wartime public utterances by civilian and military authorities must be regarded not only as statements of policy, but as weather vanes of political warfare. Therefore it is not likely that the President's avoidance of any mention of the Japanese Emperor was other than studied.

In fact, there have been increasing indications for some time that official opinion in this country is leaning more and more to the view that Hirohito represents the one stable institution in Japan that will be able to survive a crushing military defeat and command the respect and loyalty of the common people. The Religious News Service, for example, recently declared the State Department had ruled through the Office of War Information that no derogatory remarks about Hirohito should be made in American short-wave radiocasts to Japan.

Serious Problem

But whether this is the case or no, the problem of the Japanese imperial throne, with its mythical origin in the mists of antiquity, is not one that can be dismissed lightly.

For, in addition to being a functionary of unique prestige and influence, the Emperor is the outstanding symbol of the Japanese political, social, educational and religious structure and he cannot possibly be excluded from any plans for reshaping it.

The instant the Japanese military and naval power is shattered the United Nations will have to adopt one of two courses:

1. Establish a reformed civilian government willing and capable of co-operating with the western democracies, but with the throne retained, although shorn of many of its political prerogatives, as a sort of emotional and psychological beacon—perhaps on the British model.

2. Impose an out-and-out western republican system.

More articulate advocates of keeping the Emperor on his gilded seat ask, and not without cogency, what lasting benefit could be derived from the setting up of a puppet parliamentry regime which would have no real support from a people without experience of democracy and having no feeling for it except contempt, and which would only aid in developing an atmosphere of martyrdom in which Japan's jingoists would be able to prepare for the revanche.

Why not be realistic, say the proponents of this viewpoint, and accept the fact that the Japanese are still psychologically in the tribal stage and that they will continue, perhaps for generations, to regard the Emperor as their paternal chieftain. Moreover, it is pointed out, history has shown that few things stir the hearts of a sensitive and patriotic people as much as a "King over the water."

On the other hand, it is contended by many, possibly with equal cogency, that if a lasting peace is to be achieved in the Pacific Japan must learn to live in a progressive world and, consequently, must discard the archaic feudal elements which dominate its political and social setup.

The Emperor, subscribers to this thesis argue, must be removed, else the militarists and reactionaries will find a convenient shelter behind his throne in which they can work for their own ends. Besides, it is said, the Emperor's appeal to the masses would in all probability be ended as soon as it could be shown that he was not the favored scion of the Sun Goddess, but a mere mortal who could be dethroned by force of arms, like any other temporal ruler.

Field for Argument

Be this as it may, the two points of view presented above are certain to be argued pro and con in every conceivable variation until American and British troops finally march down the streets of Tokyo and Yokohama to the tunes of "Pass the Ammunition" and "Tipperary."

Soon or late, there will have to be fundamental changes in the political, economic, social and religious concepts of the Japanese people. As the Christian Century recently declared, in the hour of defeat Christianity will stand face to face with a "fateful opportunity" in Japan, for from that moment on Nippon's only alternative to moral and spiritual chaos will be a faith which makes defeat itself redemptive, which offers a rationale for repentance and reorientation and a basis for unity through which its people can take their rightful place in a co-operative world order.

Whether this "fateful opportunity" can best be taken advantage of by keeping the Emperor in his palace or by ousting him and making a clean break with the past through a stern and lengthy exercise of United Nations military control is for the architects of the peace to decide.

To Change the Subject:

1,750,000th Visitor to Grand Coulee Dam ..... *By Grace Kirkpatrick*

There are a lot of Americans who know what is behind the machines that make some of the ships that carry our fighting sailors over the seven seas —they have seen it.

It is Grand Coulee Dam—and the 1,750,000th visitor to the great project on the Columbia River in central Washington was counted by the Bureau of Reclamation toward the close of 1942.

These thousands of Americans saw the lonely sagebrush flats beside the largest river of the west bitten into by giant steam shovels; watched gigantic cofferdams hold the Columbia to one side while foundations for the largest structure on earth were firmly planted between the granite banks of the gorge; saw the river flow back into place, submerging in the foundations several times more concrete than is in the whole of Boulder Dam; and then continued to look on, as block by block the huge dam rose, shutting out even the view of the hills behind it, raising the waters to form a far-reaching lake, until in 1942 it was completed and began producing the vast quantities of electric power that turns the wheels of shipbuilder and industry in the Pacific Northwest.

All of these interested spectators at Uncle Sam's super building project had an opportunity to do more than look—the purpose and progress of Grand Coulee was explained by Government lecturers who were on hand every day since August, 1936, except on Christmas Day of each of the seven years. On and on, explanatory talks went on during that entire period—talks that were repeated every hour of every day.

August, 1941, holds the record as the month that saw the most visitors—67,500, about 2,200 each day. Although the 1942 count fell 56 per cent below that of 1941—June of 1942 alone drew 40,350 persons. This large crowd came in that month, because then for the first time the waters of the Columbia flowed over the top of Grand Coulee—and one of the world's largest waterfalls was born.

Now Grand Coulee is guarded, the waters of the lake that reach from its boundaries to the Canadian border are restricted, but in every part of the nation there are those who retain a vivid picture when they read that Grand Coulee is producing for victory and who realize that its greatest achievements still lie ahead—until there is peace.

British Raids Deepen Gloom of War-Weary Berlin

Hope of any total victory gone as civilians lose faith in invincibility of Führer's armed forces.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Jan. 18—The RAF in its long-distance raids on Berlin battered a city which is desperately weary of the war and which has abandoned all hope of anything better than a compromise peace.

Berliners had known for a long time that the RAF would one day return to the German Capital and had steeled themselves for the blows which have fallen. But it is doubtful whether they had anticipated such full-scale efforts as have apparently been carried out.

Berlin is fast losing its strong, confident features of prewar days.

Now Berliners are listless, fatalistic, unfriendly, glum, fearsome, hungry, resentful and above all skeptical about "infallibility" of the Führer and the worth of his movement.

Morale of the Berlin civilian population is much worse than that of the Army. There is hardly a family that has not lost a father, a brother or a husband.

Intellectual and business circles no longer believe in a victory in the way they did a year or two ago. All hope of a total victory like the victory over France is gone. There is only an uncertain hope that the United Nations will get tired of battering the besieged Axis and will agree to a negotiated peace.

The masses read and hear of nothing except victory, hence they have no way of measuring events. However, they instinctively feel that things are not going well.

Typical of this statement of thought was the recent remark of a Berlin barber: "I took defeat in the last war and I can take it again in this war."

The intellectual upper classes admit openly that their news is very one-sided and that parts of it, like the U-boat successes, are greatly exaggerated. A small "pessimistic elite" now talk only of reconstruction after defeat.

In one group of intellectual and business leaders where a certain leading personage is referred to only as "the criminal" considerable concern recently was expressed at the tendency in foreign countries more and more to identify the people with a regime, since the people do nothing to overthrow the regime.

They stated that not more than 20 per cent of the people are with the regime, but the rest see no other way than to follow.

The Führer is guarded night and day and behind every citizen stands an SS or a Gestapo man with a revolver.

The growing tide of suppressed emotional opposition to the regime was seen in the state burial to years ago of Prince Frederick, Wilhelm, oldest son of the ex-Crown Prince. People turned out in such crowds that rioting almost developed in the struggle for vantage places along Unter den Linden. Many remarked that this was a demonstration against the regime for the "good old days."

"It was a hundred times better under the Kaiser," one woman was heard to remark.

That the Nazi Party realized the significance of this demonstration was seen in the banning of a public burial for Prince Eitel Friedrich, the second son of the former Kaiser. The Nazis also now have removed all monuments which remind the people of the "good old days" and the Marinehaus of Janowitz Bridge where the revolution in the last war started has been razed.

Though no other more obvious concentration around oppositional ideas or leaders has been observed there is no question of the dissatisfaction in all classes, from newspaper venders to highest intellectuals, with the Party leaders who have taken material advantage of their positions of power in such a shameless manner.

The general opinion in Berlin is that such uninhibited buccaneering was impossible under the Kaiser or the Republic.

A noticeable tension does exist in Berlin between the Army and the Party, though its significance is difficult to judge.

A checkup of leading Berlin restaurants showed that the Capital's residents are not getting enough to eat. Kotler's restaurant, described as "better than middle class," served food which was unedible.

Another meal was taken at the Aginger restaurant, one of a chain serving 60,000 meals daily.

The establishment had three meals listed on its menu—bratwurst with salt potatoes, bockwurst with sauerkraut or, lastly, blutwurst with potatoes.

The first two meals were only on the menu, but not on hand. The blutwurst was made of soya flour and was barely edible.

In the ultra-swanky Adlon Hotel the meals are small, but are well prepared.

In a large factory fine chicken soup and real eggs are served to guests. But this is only stage scenery. It was learned from a worker that workers get only two small pieces of meat weekly with potatoes and vegetables boiled in the water.

Heads of factories stated that 25,000 chickens and many eggs had just arrived from the Ukraine. Prior to the start of the Russian winter offensive everyone had expected the Ukraine to carry Germany over the food crisis with next summer's harvest.

The usual observations are made of insufficient recreational opportunities. All theater tickets are sold out weeks in advance, and available only with bribes and "black market" prices.

The recreational organization, Kraft durch Freude, for the masses reaches only a minute fraction of the people and is generally regarded as mere window dressing.

Vacations have been abolished. Office helpers in factories look overworked.

The factories in Berlin work uninterruptedly during air attacks. Many have not built raid cellars for their workers because of lack of funds and the insistence of Nazi officials that the Capital's threering air defenses were sufficient to protect them.

[The British Radio, in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York, recently said that a scandal had been brought to light in Nazi circles in Berlin by Dr. Joseph Goebbels' dismissal of "the head of the Berlin branch of the Nazi charity organization" on a charge of accepting funds "as personal gifts."]

Though they do not openly ask for bribes, higher officials of the Gestapo and Government men work quicker and more amiable when they receive presents of chocolate or other delicacies or when you sell them some object like a fountain pen or a watch.

Antiaircraft guns around Berlin are manned by 16-year-old boys and girls. Seventeen-year-old boys already have been mobilized in the army, and thousands of fliers are reported being used in the infantry due to lack of gasoline.

Associated Press

Old Nazi Custom: The Other Fellow's Always to Blame

Reichsminister Joseph Goebbels, Chief of Nazi propaganda, addresses a mass meeting of the Berlin members of the Nazi Party in the Sportspalast, Dec. 4, 1942, before a huge banner which reads, "Never forget that England forced this war on us." Dr. Goebbels reported on the political and military situation, says the caption accompanying this German photo which reached New York from Lisbon.

Nazi Boys Called For Gestapo Forces

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Jan. 18

The German press now is campaigning for recruits for Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's Waffen SS, and this confirms recent reports that Herr Himmler was strengthening his private army in competition with the regular Nazi armed forces.

Youths aged 17 or over are encouraged to join the Waffen SS, which is organized for front service within the general framework of the SS, or Elite Guards.

Far From Critical

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Germany's diet is much poorer than that of wartime America, but its food position is far from critical, the Office of War Information reports on the basis of data reaching the Board of Economic Warfare and other Government agencies.

Despite the Nazis' thorough milking of the produce of the occupied countries, the German diet is coarse, monotonous and lacking in such edible foods as meat, animal fats, and white bread, the OWI said.

Food production in Axis-held Europe in the 1942-1943 crop year will fall short of ordinary civilian requirements, it was said, but it is not expected seriously to impair the German war effort.

Although the Germans are substituting less valuable vegetable protein for scarce animal protein, the OWI said, the substitution is not expected to diminish by a considerable amount the physical powers of the people this year.

United States Government data indicates that the German diet will be only slightly worse this year than last, with shortages of fats and livestock remaining the sore spots in the Axis food economy.

Both the European grain and fruit corps were cut last year as a consequence of bad weather, and the fish catch—affected by the blockade, the ship shortage and danger of mines—is still below normal, it was said, but practically every country in Europe reported an increased potato crop.

Axis sugar stocks are considered only slightly less than those of the prewar years, while German vegetable production and imports rose sufficiently in 1942 to enable Germany to increase her per capita vegetable consumption by more than 50 per cent.

Germany to Comb Industry For Men of Military Age

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 18—The German man in the street will soon realize the meaning of the Russian successes on the Middle Don and Caucasus fronts when even greater demands are made upon him to supply cannon fodder for Hitler's war machine.

That such developments are about to occur has been announced by authoritative spokesmen who have not hesitated to point out that totalitarianism will now be even more ruthlessly applied, if that is possible.

The 1924 and 1925 age groups are now in process of being called up to the Reichswehr and when that is completed it will probably be followed by a more careful combing out of industry of men of military age.

General Dittmars, who can be regarded as the Reich's most authoritative broadcaster on military matters, in a remarkable broadcast a few days ago declared that there would in future be much greater restrictions of what have hitherto been regarded as essentials on the home front and everything concentrated upon work and materials "of primary importance to final victory."

All this had to be done because up to now Germany, he alleged, had adopted a policy of using sparingly military resources available and which coincided with "conduct of a war of long duration."

In fact, General Dittmars went much further and admitted that the "wear and tear of personnel and materials makes itself felt" [on the Russian front].

These are unavoidable factors indissolubly bound up with the nature of the fighting itself and though naturally General Dittmars found some reassuring factors he didn't try to minimize the seriousness of Soviet successes in the Middle Don area.

In fact, General Dittmars' broadcast heralded a new tone in all German semiofficial statements regarding the Russian front.

Until last week end comments were cheerful, but the Transocean News Agency began to talk of an "impressively successful defense" by the Germans on the central sector, while Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen were telling foreign correspondents in Berlin that the sector between the Don and the Volga was a movable elastic front."

But General Dittmars was followed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels in Das Reich and propaganda appears now to be based upon "strength through fear" tactics or some kind of genuine fear of the consequences of events on the eastern front.

Germany must have more soldiers—that every speaker admits now. The question is where are they coming from. It seems clear that since it is inconceivable that Germany would withdraw from occupied territory in Europe the only alternative is to obtain more Germans now in factories, send them to the front and replace them by workers, men or women from occupied and sattelite countries and by more German women.

Heinrich Sauckels, Controller of German manpower, at the manpower conference on Jan. 6 emphasized the need for mobilizing all available forces in the occupied territorites and in friendly and neutral states.

Already there are more than 6,000,000 foreign workers in the Reich, and it is doubtful whether they can secure many thousands more. [except perhaps from France] who could be considered in any way reliable.

Already every one in five workers in Germany today is said to be a non-German. Hitler recently summoned Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Rumanian representatives to his headquarters and made further demands upon them for soldiers and workers, but in their present state of feeling these countries are hardly likely to concede them unless German pressure cannot be resisted, and every indication of Allied growing strength increases their resistance.

It is as yet too early to estimate upon the German public of new and stronger totalitarian action, but General Dittmar's reference to "last winter the Soviets struck at the right moment" is not cheering, nor the Münchner Neuste Nachrichten's comment that "a year ago we received a shock when the appeal for woolen clothing for the army in the East confirmed our vague premonitions of disaster."

It is also significant that whereas German reports still speak about Russia's using up its last reserves, the Scandinavian press is reporting that "wherever main Russian thrusts are experienced the Germans are faced by real elite troops."

The North Siberian divisions in particular are mentioned, as well as the enormous material resources from Siberia which show themselves at the right moment.

Under such circumstances all Germany can say is that when the new classes are mobilized, German strength will astound the world. Or as General Hasse says in the Berliner Börzen Zeitung:

"Germans view the eastern situation with confidence and don't take an inevitable isolated setback too much to heart. Spring will show what remains of the Russian's fighting strength."

As to German home morale at present perhaps the best comment is that the most popular song just now is:

"Es geht Alles vorüber,
"Es geht Alles vorbei.

Meaning that "All things have an end."

Nazi Local Leaders Notify Next of Kin

By the Overseas News Agency

Berne, Switzerland

Under a new German decree commanders of Army units are no longer permitted to notify next of kin of casualties in battle.

Hereafter, Nazi district leaders will be given lists of a certain percentage of the casualties to be announced directly to families in their localities.

German Army Morale Slumps, But Not to Point of Revolt

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 18 (AP)—Marshal Fedor von Bock, speaking for a number of German Generals who were alarmed by the dangerous position of the German armies in the Caucasus as a result of the developing Russian offensives, is reported in Berlin to have urged Adolf Hitler to withdraw his lines while there is still time.

Neutral sources just returned from Germany said that Marshal von Bock, formerly the Commander on the Stalingrad front who has relieved of his duties in apparent disgrace during a shake-up of the German command when the Nazi armies failed to take the city on the Volga, had returned to a command at the front in November.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Advices from Russia and various occupied countries point to a perceptible slump in the morale of the German soldiers.

Yet it would be unwise to expect either widespread mutinies in the near future or the surrendering of large units without a fight. Morale in Hitler's armies has not yet reached a low that would interfere with military operations.

The only fact that sticks out clearly is that the 18 months of see-saw battling in Russia have destroyed the Germans' belief in their irresistibility and that a large portion of the German soldiers has lost sight of victory.

The result is a growing despondency and discouragement. And with these feelings increases the concern of the soldiers for their personal safety and for the well-being of their folks at home—two trends of thought which are bound to impair the fighting spirit.

Some observers believe that it is these factors which, together with superior Russian tactics, account for the capture of some 70,000 Germans in the last six weeks.

More significant even than the unprecedented number of German prisoners are reports from occupied countries indicating that the morale of the occupation troops is giving way. Unlike the combat units, these detachments enjoy comparative safety and comfort. Their physical and mental powers of resistance are not constantly put to severe tests. Signs of the weakening of discipline in these quarters consequently carry more weight than similar occurences under adverse combat conditions.

The most specific and portentous reports of that kind have been coming from Norway. There, the nearness of the Russian theater of war, an unfavorable climate, the invasion threat, and an unflinchingly hostile population work together in jarring the nerves of the German garrisons.

However, news of this kind is not restricted to the Norwegian territory. German police in Poland have been directed to examine painstakingly those Poles who are being sent to Germany as forced laborers, because it has been discovered that German soldiers stationed in the Protectorate-General, as well as deserters from the Soviet front, frequently disguise themselves as Polish workers. They prefer hard labor to military service.

In Czechoslovakia, civilian garb ranks in value even above the foodstuffs, due to the heavy demand from would-be deserters. The soldiers offer not only fantastic prices for the "protective clothing," but are said to attack and strip civilians under cover of blackout.

During the last war, the number of desertions, especially in the Austro-Hungarian army, began to rise steeply by the second half of 1917. Only a few of the deserters surrendered to the enemy; the majority hid in the dense forests of Bohemia, Galicia, or in the Carpathians. From their hiding places they became known as the "green battalions," and, more often than not, the civilian population helped them with food.

Things have not yet gone so far this time and it is unlikely that they will. The army behind the front—the 700,000 SS men—is something to which there was no parallel in the last war.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Broo, the Friendly Little Hen

Broody is a gray-speckled hen. People call her a Plymouth Rock but to us she is "Broody," or "Broo" for short. She was christened Broody because she was such a motherly little hen and always wished to be looking after chicks, feeding them, teaching them to eat, and showing them how to dust themselves.

One morning we found Broo sitting on her nest and she would not come off it, so we put some eggs under her. Wasn't she delighted to sit on them and keep them warm! Every morning we would lift her off the nest and give her food and water, but she didn't spend long at her breakfast and always hurried back. What happy little gurgling noises she made as she stepped so lightly on to those eggs, never cracking one of them and taking care that none was left outside to get cold.

Fluffy Baby Chicks

For twenty-one days she kept her eggs warm, and that is a long time for a little speckled hen. Then came a morning when she was not willing to be lifted off, and we wondered why. And then we heard little cheeping noises, and there were the baby chicks—twelve little yellow, fluffy things!

At first they kept right under Broo; it was so beautifully warm there. But the next day they felt hungry, and when we brought them their breakfast, Broo knew exactly what to do—not to eat anything herself until she had taught her chicks how to eat, and this she did by picking up a tiny bit and letting it drop again. At first the babies didn't understand, but very soon they were copying her; only they didn't let the bit drop—they ate it up! How they enjoyed the first meal they had ever had in their lives!

Although they were only one-day old, they ran about on the nice short grass in the sunshine while Broo taught them how to peck, and to drink water, and to come for the grubs she scratched up. She was a splendid little mother and never took her babies too far away. Then she would sit down and let two of them climb on her back while the others crawled underneath her feathers to rest themselves. Sometimes all we could see of the chicks was a little head looking out from under her wing.

A Feathered Shelter

One day the sun stopped shining, the raindrops began to fall very quickly, and we thought the chicks would be drenched. So we ran all over the garden in search of them, getting wet through ourselves, but there was no need for us to have worried; Broo saw that none of her chicks got wet. Under an old ivy tree—the only dry spot in the garden—sat Broo with her twelve dry chicks.

For weeks she took care of her large family, and then the day came when she felt she had taught them everything. She knew they were big enough to fend for themselves so, quite happily, she said goodby to them and ran back into the farmyard to join the others.

It was after this that Broo became so very tame. We talked to her and she talked to us, and very soon it was quite clear that she wanted to come into the house. Now we live in a cottage in the New Forest, and in our dining-room there is a spinet, which, as you may know, is an old piano. One morning Broo came into the dining-room and flew up onto the spinet, and it seemed as if she wanted to lay her egg there. I lifted her down and told her to go out into the farmyard, but she just looked at me and blinked, and all the time she was making lovely little gurgling noises.

A New Nest

Then she flew up onto the desk and settled herself there.

"Dear little Broo," I thought, "if she wants to lay an egg on the top of the desk I will put a little dog basket up there with some hay in it to make it cosy."

Broo was delighted, and went round and round in the dog basket thinking what a nice place it was to lay an egg in. But, O dear! She went round and round once too often, and upset the basket which tumbled over the back of the desk with herself in it.

I crawled under the desk to rescue her, but Broo was quite calm. She just waited for me to put the basket the right way up; settled herself just a teeny little bit more comfortably—and laid her egg. Then she scrambled out from under the desk cackling noisily.

After that Broo got into her nest behind the desk every day. If the door happened to be shut she came in through the window, and if the window had been closed, she would fly onto the sill and knock on the pane with her beak.

A Misunderstanding

One day when Broo was in the farmyard, she saw Roddy gnawing a bone. Being a very inquisitive little hen, she ran up to him to see what he was eating and gave the bone a peck. Roddy wanted to tell her that he was very hungry and that she mustn't worry him, so he gave a snap at her leg. He was very, very sorry, because he only wanted to ask her to go away and hadn't meant to hurt his little friend.

All that morning Broo stayed with us indoors, and in the afternoon I took her under my arm to the village. Just as we reached home again, who should arrive in his car but a sailor whom we knew. The sailor told us both to jump in and come for a drive in the Forest, so we got in. Broo enjoyed the run enormously. She sat on my lap looking out of the window and seeing her village friends as she flew past. She felt very proud, too, for she was the only hen in the farmyard who had ever ridden in a car.

When we got home again the sailor took a little knife from his pocket and picking up a piece of wood from the garden, made two little splints for Broo's leg. "Now," he said, "I'll put them on Broo's leg to keep it nice and straight." So we went out to her coop, and when I lifted her up, what do you think I found? The tiniest egg you ever saw in your life! It was Broo's way of saying "Thank you" to the sailor. As he had already had his tea, he took it home for his breakfast.

And now Broo is running about with the other hens again, laying eggs, mothering chicks, dusting herself, and scratching for grubs. But more than that, she and Roddy are the greatest of friends.

And this is a true story.

Morag Hickman

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They carried more snow and packed it tight—A drawing by Maurice Day

The Snow Animals

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston
Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There were once two brothers named Tom and Bill who lived on a farm. Tom was the older, and Bill admired him very much. One Saturday morning in winter they woke up early.

Tom went to the window.

"Good!" he said. "It's been snowing! Hurry up, Bill, we'll make a snowman as soon as we're through our chores."

So when the wood was piled for the stove, and the cows had been milked and given their water and hay, and the chickens fed, and their own good breakfast had been eaten, the boys hurried out into the field which lay beyond the farmyard.

"How big shall we make him?" Bill asked.

But Tom was looking hard at the snow which lay deep and white and just wet enough to pack well.

"Let's not make a snowman," he said. "Snowmen are too common. Let's each make something else and surprise each other."

Bill nodded.

"Let's," he agreed.

Something New

So all morning they worked and worked, and when they got cold they went into the kitchen to get warm, and then they ran out again and carried more snow and packed it tight in their mittened hands and added it to what they were doing and hurried after more. And somehow what they made was much better than anything they had ever made before. They could hardly believe their own eyes when they were finished.

"Look!" said Tom.

"Look!" said Bill.

And they stood and looked.

From his snow, Tom had made a cow, life-sized; and Bill had made a dog, like a collie. It looked as though the dog were following at the cow's heels, and both the animals were so lifelike that the boys were filled with surprise and pride. They ran into the kitchen to tell their father and mother.

Smiling at the boys' excitement, the grown-ups followed them out onto the porch, but when they saw the cow and dog they were as surprised as the boys had been.

A Run in the Snow

"I never saw anything look more alive!" exclaimed their mother, and as a joke she flapped her dishcloth at the cow.

But what do you think happened? The cow shook her white head, threw her white tail into the air, and galloped away across the snowy fields!

Father and Mother, Tom and Bill stood frozen to the spot, but not the white snow dog. Uttering a high sweet bark, it swept away after the snow cow, biting at its heels, and in no time at all the two animals were back in the barnyard.

But the wonderful thing was that they were no longer made of snow. They were as white as ever, and the cow's horns and the dog's nails seemed to shine like ice, but they acted like any other animals, and when the summer came they did not melt away.

Still, it is true that the milk which the white cow gave was always cool, even when it first drummed into the pail, and Bill noticed that his dog never cared to lie under the stove. And ever and always they remained white as the new-fallen snow from which they had been made.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)

Star Pictures

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew
Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

In the early evening, after the sun has set and before dusk thickens into night, there is a little while when the sky seems strangely bare and empty. And then, as the darkness gathers, the stars being to appear. Only a few of them at first, pale little dots of light; but soon they are coming thick and fast, a sparkling multitude filling the sky.

There is mystery in the sky at night. Thousands of years ago men imagined they could see strange shapes and figures there, formed by clusters of brilliant stars; figures of giants and of mighty heroes, of lions and bears, of dragons, fish and birds. We call such clusters "constellations" now, but to the men of old they were star pictures, and to them each picture told a story of its own.

A Great Parade

Many of these stories have been remembered through all the years. And it is right that they should be, for the starry clusters have not changed. They are still in the sky, and we can see them when we look above, just as the men of old saw them many years ago, though it is hard for us to see the pictures that they saw.

But the constellations are wonderful enough as they pass across the sky. Each in its season, they move slowly from east to west in a brilliant procession that never ends.

And in this great parade there is one constellation far brighter than all the rest. It is Orion, and two dozen brilliant stars mark its outline.

To the men of old these stars seemed to take the shape of a giant huntsman. He is pursuing Taurus, the bull, a fierce beast with a fiery red star for an eye; and following after Orion is his faithful companion Sirius, the Dog Star, more brilliant than any other star in the heavens.

We can see them in the sky, off to the south. But only in winter, for Orion does not begin his hunting until late in the fall, and he is gone from the sky before summer comes.

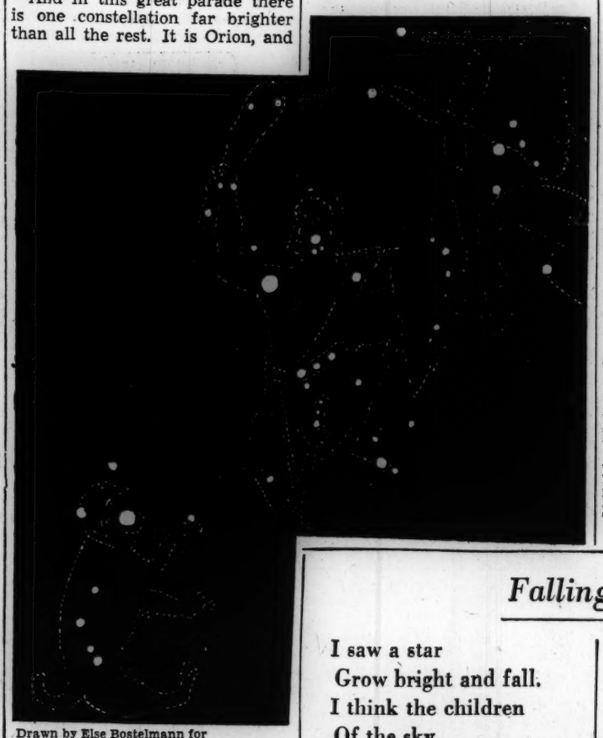
The Bull Retreats

It is a strange hunt. Tirelessly the giant hunter pursues the red-eyed bull, and tirelessly the bull retreats. For ages past this hunt has been going on, and for ages to come it will continue. Orion will never catch up with the bull.

Such star pictures are but the imagining of those men of old, but the brilliant procession of the stars goes on, just as it always has and always will.

And so, on a winter night, if we look above we will see them; Orion, the great hunter, and Taurus, the bull and the Dog Star, Sirius. When summer draws near and the hunter, dog and bull have passed from the sky, we can be sure that they will come again with the fall frosts, to continue their endless chase.

(Watch for a story about frost fairies Monday after next.)



Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Look for Orion in the sky

Crystal

I love the name of Crystal,
It sounds like tinkling bells;
It makes me think of little streams
And dews in violet dells.

The dust of snow is crystal,
The webs that spiders spin;
And crystal are our window-panes
That let the sunlight in.

MARION DOYLE

Falling Star

I saw a star
Grow bright and fall.
I think the children
Of the sky
Were playing ball

And batted one too high.
They were not tall
Enough to catch it, so
It bounced below.

SARA THOMAS

S-C-R-A-P Spells Victory

John trudged along the dusty country road, pulling his express wagon behind him. Its creaking kept reminding him of the importance of his task. He was a proud member of the Junior Salvage Corps of the United States of America, and he had been very, very busy helping in the salvage of scrap material.

His small express wagon was piled high . . . in it were parts of a broken bed, a stove pipe, a copper kettle, an old alarm clock and some golf sticks. There was a whole bunch of keys that Mr. Williams had given him; some brass curtain rods that Miss Newcomb had contributed, some metal shoe trees and several old rubber boots. On the very top of the pile . . . where he could see them . . . were John's own roller skates. He had decided, bravely, that with winter coming he would not need them, and that by spring, he might have outgrown them, even though he knew they were the kind that could be extended.

His mother had been a bit doubtful when she saw the roller skates.

"Are you sure you want to give these?" she asked.

"Yes," John answered, slowly. "There is a lot of metal in them."

"Very well," said his Mother. "But, remember, it may be a long time before you can have another pair."

"I know that, Mother," John replied. "But going without them makes me feel . . . well, good, as if I were doing something to help. That sounds funny, but . . ."

His mother smiled at him proudly. "I understand, son," she said. "And I think you are right."

In the yard to which the Junior Salvage Corps brought their collection, there were heaps of just about everything, and anything—of aluminum, brass, copper, nickel, scrap iron, steel, tin, rubber, rags and paper. Every boy had a small space for his own collection, for there was to be a prize for the boy who turned in the most scrap.

John started off again, the now empty wagon creaking and bumping along behind him. Another boy coming down the path called out to him. "Hi, John."

"Hi, Pete." John looked up. "I've just dumped a lot of scrap for salvage" he announced, proudly. "Say, where's your wagon? You're collecting, too, aren't you?"

"What good is all that junk?" Pete pointed to the heaps of scrap in the collection yard. "It looks awful . . . how can it be any good? It's just a waste of time."

"Wait a minute," John replied, quickly. "If you were patriotic you'd be out helping . . . why, do you know that copper and brass 'junk' make compasses for our Navy? Did you ever hear of the Flying Fortresses?" He glared at Pete.

"Of course I did," Pete nodded. "Did you know that 60 toothpaste tubes provide the solder for the electrical connections of a Flying Fortress?" John had a little trouble with the big words.

"Golly." Pete's blue eyes opened. "Our teacher didn't tell us that. . . . She just said that junk would be collected. . . ."

"Maybe you didn't listen," said John, who knew how Pete could day dream. "Or maybe you were absent the day it was explained. Anyway join our Corps . . . go home and get your wagon. I'll wait for you here, and I'll get a space for you at the salvage yard."

"I won't be long . . ." cried Pete. "You wait here . . . and I'll bet I beat you right now, even if you have had a head start. . . ."

Soon the two boys were busy at their task, going from house to house, and before they knew it, the afternoon was almost over. At 5 o'clock they met at the salvage yard. From where Pete stood his pile looked the larger, so he called out, "I win."

John looked over, and from where he stood, his pile seemed the larger of the two. "Oh, no," he answered, "anyone can see that mine is the bigger."

Just then a man approached them. "What seems to be the trouble, boys?" he asked.

Both boys began to talk at once.

"Well . . . well," the man smiled. He walked from one pile to the other. "I should say that these two collections represent a fine piece of work . . . of equal value. Yes, sir, it's a tie, that's what I think." Then as he saw the boys still looked a little unsatisfied, he added, "I happen to be one of the people in charge of this drive and I am looking for two good captains. Where do you live, son?"

"At 61 South Street, sir," replied John.

"Fine! Will you captain South Street for me . . . ? My, I don't even know your name."

"Yes . . . sir . . . John Alexander . . . sir. Oh, golly . . . Captain. Thank you, sir."

"And you, son?" The man looked at Pete. "Thirteen Watertown Avenue. . . . Peter Randolph, sir." "Fine! Will you captain your avenue for me?" "Oh, yes, sir," cried Pete, his blue eyes shining. "Thank you, sir."

"Thank you, both," said the man, quite as if he were talking to two other men, and he shook each boy seriously by the hand. "It's a big job but I think you boys are capable of doing it well." He smiled his friendly smile. "And now, shall we talk about your new duties over some ice cream?" he suggested.

"Maybe one of my captains may win the grand award," said the man, with a twinkle in his eyes.

"I think two of the captains might tie for first place, sir," answered John, and Pete nodded in approval.

Janet P. Johl

Cynthia Cow Moos

It was a rainy Saturday afternoon. Parthenia Pig put on her rubbers and rain cape. Then she took a big umbrella from the hall rack and trotted next door to the Rabbit house.

"Who wants to go for a walk in the rain?" she called.

"We do!" cried the Rabbit twins, Ruby and Rollo, running to the door.

"We all do!" exclaimed Mrs. Rabbit. "That's a fine idea, Parthenia. Ruby and Rollo were just wondering what they could do."

So Mrs. Rabbit and Ruby and Rollo Rabbit hurried to find their raincoats and rubbers, and soon they were all ready to start.

Walking in the Rain

It was great fun splashing along in the warm rain, and sniffing the good smell of fresh-washed earth and leaves. On across the fields they went and before long they found Cynthia Cow standing under a big tree, whose wide-spreading branches and thick leaves made a fine umbrella. Cynthia Cow was very happy to see her visitors.

"What a jolly surprise!" she cried. "Roll up that log, children! And Parthenia, here's a nice stump for you and one for Mrs. Rabbit. Sit down, everybody, and be comfortable."

Now, ever since the day when Parthenia Pig and Mrs. Rabbit and Ruby and Rollo Rabbit went for a picnic and got lost in the woods they had been very good friends with Cynthia Cow. For it was because Rollo Rabbit heard Cynthia Cow mooing at the Green Farm that they found their way home again.

"Cynthia," Parthenia Pig said, "as we came along we were saying how wonderful you moo—so much longer and louder than any other cow. Do tell us how you do it!"

"Well," laughed Cynthia Cow, "you would scarcely believe that when I was little I had hardly any voice at all. And I was so shy that whenever my mother wanted me to moo for company I simply couldn't make a sound!"

"Oh," cried Ruby Rabbit, "just like when I try to speak a piece at school."

"Yes, indeed!" agreed Cynthia Cow. "The very thought of mooing in public used to make me cry. But my mother said she had never heard of a cow without a moo, and that I just must learn.

Madame Buttercup

"So my mother had me take some mooing lessons from Madame Buttercup, who was famous for her beautiful moo. Madame Buttercup told me that if I would just stop being afraid, and open my mouth and let the moo come out, I'd be all right. And so I was! But of course I had to practice a great deal. In fact, I practiced so much that sometimes Farmer Green would come running down to the pasture. 'What does make that cow bawl so much?' he would say to himself.

"I tried my best to explain that I was only practicing my mooing, but he never seemed to understand, and would go away so puzzled, poor man! But I kept on practicing anyway, and now I'm really quite proud of my moo!"

And as they all said good-by, Ruby Rabbit exclaimed, "I'm going to practice every day, too, so that I can learn to speak a piece without being afraid!"

Medical Trust Conviction Upheld by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld today the conviction of the American Medical Association on a charge of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law by alleged activities against a group health organization in the District of Columbia.

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts delivered the 6-to-0 opinion, which also applied to the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, an affiliate of the national organization. Associate Justices Frank Murphy and Robert H. Jackson did not participate.

The two medical organizations were alleged to have conspired against Group Health Association, Inc., described as a nonprofit cooperative organization of Government employees to provide medical care and hospitalization in return for monthly dues from members.

"The defendants, during the years 1937 and 1938," the Justice Department told the Supreme Court, "have combined and conspired to restrain Group Health in its business of providing medical care and hospitalization, to restrain the doctors on its staff, as well as other doctors, in the pursuit of their callings, and to restrain Washington hospitals in the operation of their business. . . .

"To achieve these objectives, the District society and A. M. A. induced and coerced their members to boycott Group Health by refusing to serve on its staff or to consult with doctors on its staff, and induced and coerced all hospitals in the District of Columbia not operated by the Government to boycott Group Health by denying hospital privileges to doctors serving on its staff."

Mr. Justice Roberts said that the activities alleged were within the scope of the antitrust statute "whether the conspiracy was aimed at restraining or destroying competition, or had as its purpose a restraint of the free availability of medical or hospital services in the market."

"Group Health," Mr. Justice Roberts said, "is a membership corporation engaged in business or trade. Its corporate activity is the consummation of the co-operative effort of its members to obtain for themselves and their families medical service and hospitalization on a risk-sharing prepayment basis."

A $2,500 fine was imposed on the national association and a $1,500 fine against the District society by the United States District Court here. The decision was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Eighteen individual defendants were acquited.

The two organizations were accused of violating a section of trade or commerce" in the District of Columbia.

Counsel for the organizations contended that "the practice of medicine and the rendering of medical services as described in the indictment" did not constitute "trade" and hence no restraint of trade was proved.

High Court: 'Informer' Gets Half Damages in Fraud Cases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that even though a person uses facts from a Government indictment in filing a suit to collect double damages and penalties from persons accused of defrauding the Government, the "informer" is entitled to receive half of the amount recovered.

Justice Black delivered the 5-to-1 decision on litigation, based on an "informer" statute passed during the Civil War, in which "informers" sued the Electrical Contractors Association of Pittsburgh and members of the New Orleans Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America.

The majority opinion reversed decisions by lower courts which had denied double damages and penalties sought by the "informers." The tribunal held that this did not constitute "double jeopardy."

Justice Jackson dissented, and Justice Murphy did not participate in the decisions.

In the Pittsburgh opinion, Justice Black said that "even if, as the Government suggests, the petitioners have contributed nothing to the discovery of this crime, they have contributed much to accomplishing one of the purposes for which the act was passed."

"Their suit," Mr. Justice Black said, "results in a net recovery to the Government of $150,000, three times as much as the fines imposed in the criminal proceedings; and this recovery was obtained at the risk of a considerable loss to the petitioner since (the legislation) provides that the informer must bear the risk of having to pay the full cost of the litigation."

The Justice Department contended that the statute "was intended to authorize a suit by private individuals only when they uncover and prosecute offenses against the United States and was not intended to permit them to base a suit on facts revealed by prior Government action."

In both cases, it was said, many of the allegations were copied from the indictment obtained by the Government.

Morris L. Marcus instituted the the suit against 52 members of the Electrical Contractors Association of Pittsburgh, Inc., who were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with bidding on Public Works Administration projects, and Samuel Ostrager sued 16 members of the New Orleans Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, who were alleged to have defrauded the Government in bids on the Charity Hospital in New Orleans.

Your Fruits and Vegetables In Restaurants Rationed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Rationing of processed fruits and vegetables probably will hit restaurant patrons much the same as household consumers, even though those who eat out won't have to submit ration coupons.

The Office of Price Administration announced yesterday that restaurants will be rationed on a point system based on the number of customers served, with some adjustments provided for establishments with a growing patronage.

The restaurant rationing system is part of the national food-plan scheduled to begin next month under which householders will use ration coupons.

Cafe owners may make up their own menus and rules within their rationing restrictions and the general availabilty of food, OPA said, the same as housewives.

"No limit will be placed on the number of persons that a restaurant may serve," the announcement said. "OPA is interested primarily in the amount of rationed foodstuffs served per customer, just as in the case of the household consumer."

OPA ruled out a proposed "differential rationing" plan under which certain workers would be entitled to more food than others.

Housewives, incidentally, will have to begin slicing their own bread today. A Government ban on bakery-sliced loaves for home consumption came simultaneously with an increase in flour prices which sent the old ceilnngs up an average of 10 per cent.

Home slicing of bread will save labor in bakeries, paper wrappers and materials for slicing machines. Food experts hope these economies will keep bread at present price levels.

Nelson Hopes for Victory Next Year

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—We must finish our war preparations this year "if we hope to win a final victory in 1944," Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, said here Jan. 16 on the first anniversary of the WPB.

"We have to do that," he said, "even if it inconveniences everyone in the country—and it probably will."

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Poor Richard Club, which awarded him its gold medal for achievement, Mr. Nelson said:

"There is no way to avoid these inconveniences, but we must all bear in mind that the innumerable restrictions and limitations which are being laid on our institutions and ways of living are the inescapable products of war and nothing else.

"The emergency is not being used as a cloak for reforms or change-for-the-sake-of-changes."

Although much remains to be done before victory can be achieved, Mr. Nelson said, "the people of this country are entitled to feel a super pride in the way they have met the task which was given them after Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Nelson said we are discovering "in these dark days of war that our America is just about twice as strong, twice as capable and twice as productive as we had ever before imagined."

Woman Ensign Sets Navy Yard Precedent

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The 141-year-old Brooklyn Navy Yard saw tradition broken when Ensign Loraine Cornelisen, of the Women's Reserve of the United States Navy, reported there for duty, the first officer of her sex ever to serve at the yard.

"You're the first Wave I've ever met," said Rear Admiral Edward J. Marquart, commandant of the yard.

"You're the first Admiral I've met, sir," Ensign Cornelisen replied.

Ensign Cornelisen, assigned to the personnel office as supervisor of enlisted Waves, attended the University of Illinois and was graduated from Clarke University, Dubuque, Iowa, her home State.

Other Wave officers will report at the yard this week end for communications duties.

Air Transport Pilots Wear Special Uniforms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The War Department announced Jan. 11 that pilots and other civilian employees under contract to work exclusively for the Army Air Transport Command would wear special uniforms and insignia.

Members of flight crews will wear Army officers' uniforms with plastic buttons, a disc insignia representing the Kitty Hawk Memorial on the shoulder straps and a blue embroidered emblem with the letters "U. S. A. T. C." on the lapels.

Clubs, Boys to Benefit From New Training Plan

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the settling of the Braves at Choate School in Wallingford, Conn., over the week end, only two big league clubs today remained undecided on sites for 1943 spring training, which for a majority of teams gets under way approximately two months from now. Still out in the cold on the conditioning question are the Browns and Cardinals of St. Louis. The Braves, like the Red Sox, open camp on March 22.

Bob Quinn's decision to train at Choate, a preparatory school, came as a complete surprise, as it was generally supposed that the Braves would pick some college fieldhouse closer to Boston. However, the choice will prove a popular one, particularly with the players, as Choate owns one of the most modern and most complete athletic plants in New England.

Lending a Hand

Through Bob Quinn's agreement with officials at Choate, a new and interesting light has been thrown upon this wartime training plan. One of the chief reasons why the school heads at the Wallingford institution allowed the local Nationa1 Leaguers to invade their territory was to throw Choate boys into the company of the big leaguers. There can be no doubt that Choate is lending a hand to the Braves; perhaps, through the co-operation of Manager Casey Stengel, his coaches and players, the Choate youngsters will benefit also as athletes and ball players.

With the Red Sox at Tufts College, the Phils at Swarthmore, Pittsburgh at Ball State Teachers, Cincinnati at Indiana University, the Dodgers close to West Point and the Braves at Choate, baseball interest is certain to increase among the schoolboys; and anything which the majors do to stimulate interest in the national pastime among the youth of America, is a long stride in the right direction.

Future Stock

Although major clubs, while training in the resort towns of the South and Far West, rarely let a wandering boy don a uniform and work out with the regulars, there is little doubt that this ancient unwritten rule will be elastic next spring. Having been granted the courtesy of the campus, the major outfits will be more or less obliged to share their time and equipment with any eager young collegians or schoolboys who want to be better ball players. Along with making new friends, the majors will be developing future stock for their own rosters.

A check of the camp sites already in shows the Red Sox the farthest North, at Medford, and the Senators and Tigers the farthest South at Washington and Evansville, Ind., respectively. Evansville, of course, is a Brave's farm, run by the capable Bob Coleman; and Bob Quinn would like to have settled there. But the Three-I League city is as far from Boston as many spots in the Deep South, so the plan was quickly abandoned when Joseph B. Eastman urged drastically curtailed transportation.

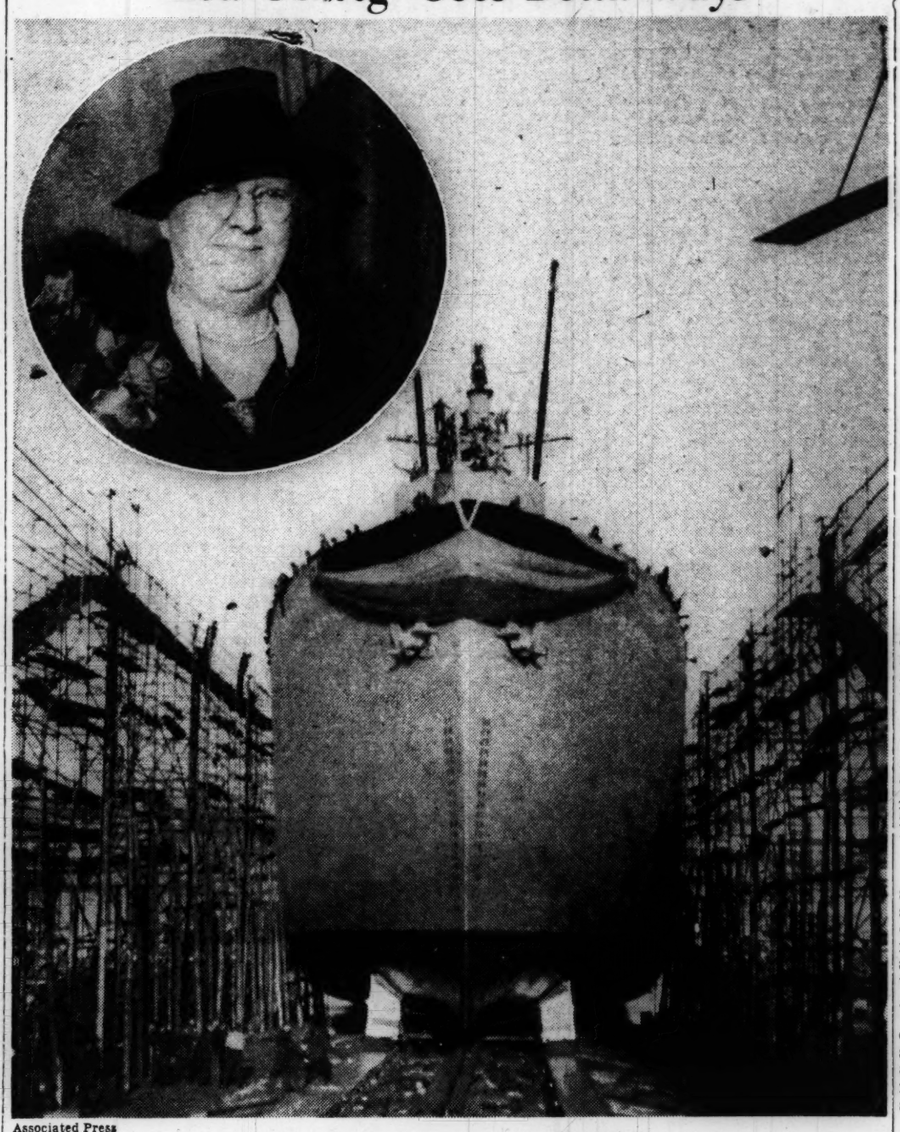
* * *

Briefs . . . At Choate, the Braves will be within 12 miles of New Haven and a comparatively short train run into New York City . . . Now that Bob Quinn has found his camp, he can go to work on a few more exhibition games. He already has four dates here in the Hub with the Red Sox . . . Other major camps are: the White Sox and Cubs at French Lick Springs, Ind.; the A's at Wilmington, Del.; the Yankees at Asbury Park; Giants at Lakewood, N. J., and Dodgers at Bear Mountain, N. Y., across the Hudson from West Point.

* * *

As the baseball season approaches, it becomes increasingly apparent that, despite the disappearance of numerous stars, the pennant races should be close and interesting. There isn't a club in the majors which can come even remotely close to naming its 1943 starting line-up, a fact which should produce a merry scramble once the boys start pitching and hitting . . . Choate School was founded in 1896 and ranks high among private schools of this country.

'Lou Gehrig' Goes Down Ways



Associated Press

Named After 'Iron Horse' of Baseball

The merchant vessel Lou Gehrig, named after the former New York Yankee first baseman and holder of the consecutive game record of the big leagues, is shown sliding down the ways at the South Portland shipbuilding yard in South Portland, Maine. It was sponsored by Mrs. Christine Gehrig, Lou's mother, who said it was "the finest tribute ever paid my son." The name for the ship was chosen by school children of the State of New York during a recent salvage campaign. (Inset(Mrs. Gehrig.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio designated "player of the year" for 1941 by New York Baseball Writers' Association.

Three Years Ago

Heirs of J. Louis Comiskey began action to block sale of Chicago White Sox, proposed by bank, executor of estate.

Five Years Ago

Grover Cleveland Alexander, right-handed pitcher who played with three different National League clubs in 19-year major league career, named to baseball's Hall of Fame.

Stengel Not Dismayed By '43 Outlook

GLENDALE, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—Casey Stengel, with 30 baseball seasons behind him, looks to the opening of travel-restricted, war-rationed spring training with great zest. This, he says, will be one of baseball's most exciting years.

"The majors may lose money this season," Casey admits. "But baseball is a business and all business is a gamble. And baseball owes it to the public to keep going, especially after the helping hand President Roosevelt gave it last year."

Some Benefits

Casey says that in some respects spring training in the North should have positive benefits. For one thing, the players will have to run to keep warm instead of lying around. "That'll keep them from thinking about tomorrow's golf game," he explains.

"They'll be in better physical condition working hard in gymnasiums than they were jogging around parks, anwway. A man who makes his living playing baseball should keep fit the year around.

"The caliber of baseball won't be as high as it has been," says Casey, "but we're all exposed to it. The uncertainty is going to add zip to the pennant races. Trying to pick the winner is going to be tougher than ever. A club 10 games out in front one month may suddenly lose a couple of key men."

Soft Existence

The Boston manager, who maintains his home in Glendale, believes the inconveniences in store for the players and managers will do a lot of good.

"I remember when we used to sit up all night on trains, pack lunches, stay at second-class hotels. Some of the younger crop will begin to realize what a soft life they've had, staying at the best hostelries, ordering anything on the menu, riding in Pullmans and taxis and being waited on hand and foot."

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

New Experience for Buzz Boll

The National Hockey League has numbered few players who have reached the starry total of 200 goals or more during its quarter-century history, but it might have numbered one more in Buzz Boll of the Boston Bruins if events had worked out differently in the 10 years the Regina farmer has been in the circuit.

Of course, this is conjecture of the highest order, and Buzz himself is quick to admit that such a feat would have required more than a little good fortune. "I might have got that many," he said the other day as he rested in his hotel room, "and on the other hand I might not." It still makes interesting figuring.

Buzz Boll

First Chance

This season is really the first since he joined Toronto in the fall of 1933 that the roly-poly wing has really been given a chance to score goals. And what has happened? Merely that Buzz became the first player in the league to score 20 goals and now stands an excellent chance of becoming one of the league's few 30-goal men for a single season. His major league record to date, exclusive of play-offs, is 109.

Boll gives all the credit in the world for his amazing splurge to his center, Bill Cowley. "If I had been with Bill for 10 years I guess I would have made 200 goals without any trouble. It really seems funny to be expected to score goals all the time. It is practically a new experience for me.

When With Toronto

"Once before, for part of the season seven years ago, I was supposed to score goals. That was when I played for Toronto on a line with Frank Finnigan and Bill Thoms. I got 15 goals and 13 assists for what was my best year in hockey until I came here this season. That year I also got seven goals in the play-offs. But all the rest of my experience has been as a back-checker, a waster of penalties, or as a filler-in wherever I was needed."

Buzz, as a matter of fact, has not had too smooth a path as a hockey player. He started in by signing with Toronto in the 1931-32 season and was farmed to Syracuse for seasoning. He still likes to recall how Manager Mickey Roach of Syracuse did not like him and refused to play him unless he knew that Conn Smythe of the Leafs was coming down to see a Syracuse game.

Buzzy Was Referee

"One night Roach didn't know Smythe was there," Buzz declared, "and as usual I was not playing. In fact, I was refereeing the game, with a whistle that I had borrowed from a State trooper, and at the end of the first period Smythe stormed into the officials' room.

"'What do you think you are doing?' he yelled at me," said Buzz.

"Refereeing," I replied, "because Roach evidently doesn't want to play me."

"Smythe said he would see about that, and that was the last season Roach was a member of the Toronto organization."

The next season Boll was brought up to Leafs, with whom he at first was the handy-man. He played wherever he was needed, and his main job was to see that the man he was covering did not score. He did not play too much that season, because he was out for quite a spell with a broken shoulder.

Got 14 Goals

The following winter he was put on a line with Thoms and Hec Kilrea, and although he again was the back-checker, he managed to come up with 14 goals. Then came his biggest season, seven years ago.

Smythe evidently was not convinced the Buzzer could score, for the following season he went back to back-checking for Chuck Conacher and Bill Thoms, a job that lasted until he broke his arm. The year before he went to Americans he was out of action with an injured knee from the first game until the middle of February. Then he came back for three games and promptly hurt his other knee. "That year was a total loss," he said with a rueful grin.

With Americans the first year Buzz played everywhere. "I even played one game at defense," he recalled, "and in one game against the Krauts, Bauer shot from the blue line. The puck went in for a goal and Red Dutton bawled me out."

Two seasons ago Boll played for a while at center with Lornie Carr, and last year he centered for two rookies, Harry Watson and Ken Mosdell, spending most of his time trying to cover up their mistakes.

"Yes, this is really the first chance I've ever had to go through a season and score all the goals I can. But I still don't feel natural about it. I think I should be hurrying back instead of hanging around the net."

Whether he feels natural or not, Buzz is producing. And probably no one cares whether or not he feels natural, just as long as he keeps piling up the goals—least of all Buzz, himself.

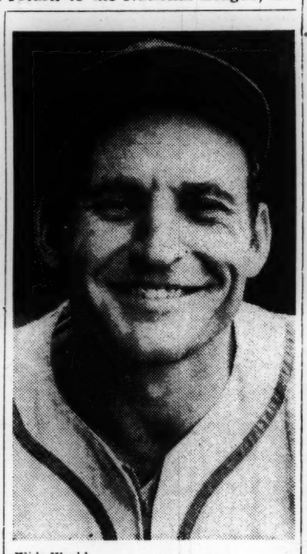
In the Dugout

with Rumill

Martin Nears Home Pasture

The news that John Leonard "Pepper" Martin of Temple, Okla., had been signed to manage the Rochester Red Wings in 1943 raised a cheer all along the big league front, because it meant that the "Wild horse of the Osage" was that much closer to the home pasture, the majors. For the past couple of seasons a successful pilot with the Sacramento club, Pepper was roped by the parent Cardinals and shipped back East.

That Martin sooner or later will return to the National League, the scene of his early triumphs, is more or less an accepted theory. He proved at Sacramento that he has the managerial spark, a rare quality in baseball; he will continue to prove it in the International League.



Wide World

Pepper Martin

Not Perfect

Pepper Martin: what fond memories behind that name! Technically, you could pile up the flaws on Martin, the ball player. In the batter's box he swung at bad balls and often, in missing, hurled his bat into the dugout or the grandstand boxes. Frankie Frisch had the perfect four-word description of the Martin technique in the field. "He surrounded the ball," said Frisch. Pepper's pet system was to block a grounder with his chest, or shins, but usually he seemed able to make that big play in the clutch.

Being an outfielder by trade, the fellow gave the third base job quite a battle. One of his chief troubles was the bunt. But he soon found a way to discourage the use of this pesky weapon. After pouncing on the ball, he would hurl it straight at the runner. As a lot of National Leagues will tell you, this system can be persuasive on occasions, particularly when the Pepper's aim was true, which it generally was.

Ignored Him

What started Martin along the road to fame, of course, was the one-man show he put on in the 1931 World Series with the Athletics. Still vivid is the picture of him hitting a cool .500, including a homer and four doubles, and stealing five bases. The Mackmen admitted years later that they had completely ignored Pepper in their pre-series meetings.

Those World Series flashes had the perfect background and have gone down in history with other classic high lights. But the colorful Martin career was just beginning in that distant fall of '31. In the half dozen years which followed the barrel-chested Oklahoman with the piano legs and head-first slide was to run out a career that, in energy and hustle, would take the average big leaguer through 10 or a full dozen campaigns.

Much Like Cobb

A lot of fellows in the big time could out-hit out-field—yes, and out-think—the speedy Martin; but none ever put so much into the game, unless it was Ty Cobb. Pepper must have been a lot like the Georgia Peach. Both ran hard, slid harder and gave every fielding chance a try.

Swinging wildly and connecting, then pumping those legs down the base line, Martin could bring the crowd to its feet. More than any other member of Frankie Frisch's old crew, he lived the life of a Gas Houser. He played the game up to the hilt, with never a dull moment, on or off the field.

The Oklahoman, in his managerial capacity, no longer can fly down the line, nor throw at bunters, nor—come to think of it—drop buckets of water out of hotel windows on unsuspecting passers-by, including Frisch. But Pepper, merely jogging back and forth between the dugout and coaching box, would splash more color about the National League than a wide majority of personalities now employed therein.

Edward J. Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18—Edward J. Powers, who passed on here yesterday, was known for many years as a coach, scout, and developer of hockey players, many of whom became famous with the growth of the game. Currently coach of the New Haven club in the American League, which suspended operations last night, Powers was formerly identified with the Toronto Maple Leaf organization and for several years with the Boston Tigers and later the Bruin Cubs. His greatest discovery was Dit Clapper, present assistant manager of the Bruins, who has been a player in the National Hockey League for 16 seasons.

Red Friesell in Army

PITTSBURGH (AP)—William H. (Red) Friesell, nationally known football official, has been sworn into the Army as a Lieutenant-Colonel and will report to the director of purchases division, Arlington, Va., Jan. 22 for active duty.

Hub Notes

Cutters Too Strong

The Coast Guard hockey team from Curtis Bay, Md., proved much too strong for the Boston Olympics over the week end, and sailed home with two 6-1 victories in its locker. Bright stars for the Cutters were their two former National Hockey League defensemen, Art Coulter of New York Rangers and Johnny Mariucci of Chicago Black Hawks. Neither figured much in the Coast Guard scoring, but their efforts at keeping the Olympics' guns silent were immense.

* * *

Facing the 'Pics this week are two week-end contests with the New York Rovers, who yesterday trounced Philadelphia Falcons, 12-2. Rovers come here Saturday and Sunday, with both contests scheduled for 8:15 p. m. face-offs. Gerry Desrosiers, who did not play against the Coast Guard, is expected to be ready for the Rovers.

* * *

Because Ted Williams has always maintained that the New York baseball writers ganged up against him in various big league player polls, it will be interesting to see whether or not he appears at their annual banquet the evening of Feb. 7. The New York scribes announced yesterday that the Red Sox star, now in the Navy, will be honored as the "player of the year." Ted was to be honored at the dinner of the local writers a year ago, but failed to appear.

* * *

Briefs . . . Harvard dropped its second Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball game Saturday night to Pennsylvania, 47-37 . . . Hennessy, the Crimson forward, is high on the league scoring table, with Burditt close behind him . . . The individual lead at the moment is monopolized by Cornell, which has played one more game than the rest of the circuit . . . Eddie Powers, who passed on at New Haven, had many friends in and around Boston. He is best remembered as coach of the old Boston Tigers, when they played at the Arena.

* * *

Jimmy Conzelman, in the Hub on business, denies that he is interested in planting a National Football League franchise in this city . . . The Braves, while training at Choate School, will be housed in one or two of the dormitories . . . Harvard defeated the Northeastern varsity in a track meet Saturday . . . The Crimson also took Pennsylvania in swimming . . . A visiting University of New Hampshire five beat Northeastern on the court Saturday . . . Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dunn (the N. L. umpire) received 250 telegrams yesterday on their 25th wedding anniversary.

Skating Entries

NEWBURGH, N. Y. (AP)—More than 100 speed skaters have filed their entries for the Middle Atlantic outdoor championships to be held here on Jan. 24.

Southeastern Race

	W	L	TP	OP
Kentucky	1	0	30	28
Georgia Tech	1	0	43	39
Miss. State	8	1	353	305
L. S. U.	4	1	211	182
Tennessee	2	1	100	90
Vanderbilt	2	1	122	117
Tulane	2	2	148	155
Alabama	3	4	239	232
Mississippi	2	3	197	229
Georgia	0	1	35	39
Auburn	0	5	177	213
Florida	0	6	197	233

Five-Point Lead Opened By Bruins in NHL Race

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Enjoying a five-point lead over their nearest National Hockey League rival, the Boston Bruins this week head into their final 19 games of the regular schedule, secure in the knowledge that a play-off spot is theirs for the taking and confident that a continuation of their present brand of play will see them home in first place.

With 38 points to 33 for Detroit Red Wings, the Bruins today are sporting the widest lead any club has opened in the league this season. They appear to have recovered fully from their mid-season letdown, which saw them winning only one game in 19 starts; they have proved they can swing along even without the services of big Dit Clapper; and they are bursting with the confidence of champions to the complete amazement of Manager Art Ross.

Drooping Rangers

Over the week end they won two games from the sadly drooping New York Rangers, and their two triumphs in two days was a feat unmatched by any other club in the circuit. Saturday they beat the Blue Shirts here 7-5, while last night they defeated them 6-3 in New York. At the same time Chicago and Detroit were tying twice, while Toronto and Montreal were dividing their series.

Right now the B's are riding on the crest of a four-game winning streak, a string they have compiled twice before this season but never exceeded. Tomorrow night at Boston Garden they hope to make it five in a row at the expense of Montreal Canadiens, who have shown a surprising turn-about in form in recent weeks and have been traveling at as fast a pace as the Bruins. Each club has lost but one of its last six starts. The Rossmen's last loss, incidentally, was to these self-same Canadiens, 2-7 in Montreal.

Play of Cowley

Last week end was not without its noteworthy accomplishments, chief of which was the stellar playing of Bill Cowley. The league's outstanding center Saturday came up with three goals and two assists for sure—maybe three assists if President Frank Calder rules in his favor on a disputed assist today—and last night added two more assists. If the disputed point is allowed, Cowley is the present league scoring leader and pace-maker in assists.

In addition Jake Shewchuk got his first goal of the season, the opener in New York last night, while Johnny Crawford came up with three assists Saturday, which was probably a new high in the steady defenseman's career.

Besides their game with Canadiens, Bruins make two other starts this week, both on foreign ice. Thursday they tangle with Detroit Red Wings in the Motor City and Sunday they face Black Hawks in Chicago.

Over the Blue Line

Paul Bibeault's 2-0 shutout of Toronto for Canadiens last night was his first of the season. . . . Sid Abel's goal, which enabled Red Wings to tie Chicago 2-2, came at 19:59 of the final period. . . . Despite their two ties over the week end, Black Hawks may still be due for a shake-up. . . . Fans are awaiting Manager Paul Thompson's return from a scouting trip in Canada.

* * *

Toronto's Babe Pratt continues to lead defensemen in scoring. . . . He now has 30 points. . . . Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins is heading for a new high in goals scored against him. . . . He already has seen 107 go by in 31 games. . . . His previous high was 118 in 48 games a year ago. . . . The date of Clapper's return is still uncertain. . . . Rangers bought Gus Mancuso and Joe Shack, two wings, from the New Haven Eagles club which disbanded last night.

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	16	9	6	38	116	107
Detroit	12	8	9	33	92	71
Toronto	14	11	4	32	134	90
Chicago	10	9	8	28	84	91
Montreal	10	14	5	25	96	116
New York	7	18	4	18	92	139

Results Jan. 16
Boston 7, New York 5.
Toronto 8, Montreal 4.
Chicago 1, Detroit 1.

Results Jan. 17
Boston 6, New York 3.
Montreal 2, Toronto 0.
Chicago 2, Detroit 2.

Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Ted Williams, slugging Boston Red Sox outfielder and now a Navy flier, named player of the year by New York association of baseball writers.

* * *

NEW YORK — United States Lawn Tennis Association decided national championship should be held in 1943 if compatible with war effort and named special committee to make final decision.

* * *

BOSTON — DeOrmond (Tuss) McLaughry, Dartmouth football coach, commissioned Major in Marine Corps, joining two sons already officers in that branch of service. He entered service one day later than predecessor at Hanover, Earl Blaik, who was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in Army.

Venzke Running

NEW YORK (AP)—Gene Venzke, veteran miler who considered retirement last season after 13 years of competition, has decided to take another whirl on the board tracks and entered the half-mile event at the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 6.

Venzke is working as a machinist in a defense plant at Reading, Pa.

Werner Repeater

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—Dick Werner of Paterson, N. J., and Helene Carlesco of Jackson Heights, L. I., who won the eastern championships a week ago at Saratoga Springs, repeated yesterday in the Hudson Valley speed skating championships.

Columbia, Penn And Dartmouth Hold Cage Lead

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Three teams share the lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League today, but only one of them will make an appearance on this week's program, reduced to a single game because of mid-year examinations.

The top-flight trio is made up of Columbia, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth—each with one victory and no defeats. Dartmouth opened the defense of the league championship by crushing Yale, 48-29, Saturday night, and Penn bowed into league play with a 47-37 triumph over Harvard. The two winners moved up with Columbia, which won its opener the previous week.

Philadelphia will be the scene of the only league game this week, a Saturday night affair between Pennsylvania and Yale. Dartmouth originally was scheduled to entertain Harvard Wednesday, but because of the examination period the game was postponed until Feb. 3.

Yale also has a non-conference game with Brown at Providence Wednesday night and Cornell will play Syracuse in a non-league affair at Ithaca tonight.

An official correction was made in the individual scoring chart last week, leaving Bob Gallagher in the lead with 33 points and dropping his Cornell teammate, Dick Giles, to third with 31. Captain Sam Hunter of Cornell moved into second with 32 points. Giles, who had been listed in a first-place tie with Gallagher, was found to have been credited erroneously with an extra field goal.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 16
East

Army 37, Williams 25.
Dartmouth 48, Yale 29.
Columbia 56, Navy 52.
Pitt 38, Penn State 37.
New York U. 51, Temple 43.
Penn 47, Harvard 37.
Clarkson 58, Oswego State Tchrs 41.
Amherst 44, Coast Guard Academy 43.
Western Maryland 39, Delaware 24.
W. Virginia 50, St. Bonaventure (NY) 37.
Brown 51, Holy Cross 42
R. I. State 67, Connecticut 51.
George Washington 49, Virginia 43.
Seton Hall (NJ) 40, Bradley Tech (Ill) 36.
Rochester 53, Union 35.
New Hamphire 40, Northeastern 31.
Colgate 67, Syracuse Army Air Base 37.
St. Francis 61, Pt. Monmouth 54 (o'time).
St. Josephs 48, Lasalle 45 (overtime).
Kutztown T. 94, Indiantown Gap 41.
Muhlenberg 68, Philadelphia Coast Guard 48.
Lafayette 51, Rutgers 50.
West Chester (Pa.) T. 50, Baltimore U. 31.
Curtis Bay (Md.) C. Guard 59, Loyola College 41.
U. of Newark 64, Newark College of Engineering 50.
Rider College 48, Trenton State T. 28.
Niagara U. 53, Siena 34.
Cortland State Normal 34, Alfred 29.
Fordham 55, Syracuse 38.
Canisius 40, Long Island U. 36.
Washington & Jefferson 57, Salem (W. Va.) 45.
Geneva 79, Grove City 46.
Mcravian 57, Swarthmore 38.
Drexel Tech 36, P. M. C. 31.
Middletown Air Dept. 48, F. & M. 38.
Stevens 58, Haverford 28.
Panzer 54, Hofstra 51.
Rutgers School of Pharmacy 37, Newark Teachers 43.
Georgetown 71, Catholic U. 48.

Lamb Men's Silver Skates Champion In Two-Mile Race

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Del Lamb of Milwaukee, Wis., and Veronica Rossman of West Allis, Wis., won the men's and women's senior silver skates championships in the 26th annual ice skating derby yesterday.

Lamb, member of the 1936 and 1940 United States Olympic teams and holder of the world 400-meter and 440-yard records, won the two-mile title race by 30 yards. Joe De Swarte of the Champaign-Urbana (Ill.) Skating Club, led for the first seven laps, then fell with Lamb finally shooting to the front on the 10th lap. Lamb's time was 6m. 23.3s.

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Stock Trend Uncertain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Rails, coppers and specialties kept the recovery ball rolling in today's stock market while many leaders elsewhere took a rest on the sidelines.

Slight irregularity ruled at the start. Carrier and metal issues then improved without putting on much of a drive. Trends in the final hour remained a bit indecisive, with variations either way ranging from fractions to a point or so. Dealings were sluggish at times, with transfers for the full proceedings in the vicinity of 700,000 shares.

Persistently good war news remained as a bullish influence. There was some further profit cashing, however, on thetheory the recent swing to the best average marks in more than a year called for at least a temporary technical adjustment. Most business developments were helpful.

Western Union and Postal Telegraph preferred enjoyed a small upward flurry when the Senate Interestate Commerce Committee approved a bill authorizing the merger ofthese communications concerns.

New 1942-43 tops were posted for American Can, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, J. I. Case, Deere, General Electric and J. C. Penney, among others.

Supported the greater part of the day were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, United Aircraft, Allied Chemical, Fajardo Sugar, Eastman Kodak and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Rising power was lacking for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber Goodrich, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Texas Co., Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, and American Smelting.

Doing moderately well in the curb were Gulf Oil, Cities Service, American Gas and International Petroleum. Intermittent stumblers were Creole Petroleum, American Cyanamid "B," Brewster Aero, Pennroad and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Rail Bonds Higher

Advances of fractions to a point or so in numerous railroad issues kept the bond market on an even keel today.

Heavy demand for Central Railroad of New Jersey registered 5s and "Big Four" 4½s featured late dealings.

Adding moderately to last week's gains were, among others, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Central of Georgia 5s, Burlington refunding 5s, Florida East Coast 5s, General Steel Castings 5½s, Hudson & Manhattan refunding 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, New Haven convertible 6s, Northern Pacific 4½s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

Showing little change either way were Columbia Gas 5s, Crucible Steel 3¼s, International Paper 5s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s, National Distillers 3½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Paramount Pictures 6s.

U. S. Governments held a steady course on the stock exchange and in outside markets, although trading activity was on a reduced scale.

Belgium 6s, Brazil 8s and Chile Mortgage Bank 6½s were among the foreign dollar loans showing improvement.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Per-Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
N Am Car "A" & "B"	$10	2-26	2-19
Ptland Gas Coke 7 pf	88c	2- 1	1-20
Do 6 pf	75c	2- 1	1-20
Extra			
Hamilton N Bk (Wash)	25c	2- 1	1-22
New Eng Tr (Boston)	$5	2- 1	12-31
Wash (D. C.) L & Tr	$2	2- 1	1-21
Irregular			
Nashua Mfg	25c	2- 1	1-23
Needham N Bk (Mass)	$3	2- 1	1-20
Saco Lowell Shops	25c	2-20	2-10
Regular			
Ala Pow 5 pf	$1.25	Q 2- 1	1-20
Am Thermos Bot	50c	Q 2- 1	1-20
Bridgeport City Tr Conn	40c	Q 2- 1	1-20
Cy Investors Corp	10c	Q 2- 1	1-18
Clev C C & St L Ry pf	$1.25	Q 1-30	1-21
Gaston & Knight 7 pf	$1.75	Q 2-15	2- 5
Hamilton N Bk (Wash)	50c	S 2- 1	1-22
Home N Bk (Brockton)	$1.25	S 2- 1	1-27
Home (Jos) Co pf	$1.50	Q 2- 1	1-28
Houston L & P	30c	M 2- 1	1-15
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q 2- 1	1-15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q 2- 1	1-15
Indust Tr (Prov)	$2	Q 2- 1	1-20
Kroger Groc & Bak	50c	Q 3- 1	2- 5
New Britain Tr (Ct)	$1.50	S 2- 1	1-25
New Eng Tr (Boston)	$10	S 2- 1	12-31
Peoples Indust Bk (NY)	$1	S 2- 1	1-12
Reynolds Tob Co	35c	Q 2-15	1-25
Do B	35c	Q 2-15	1-25
Royal Tr Co (Montreal)	80c	Q 2- 1	1-20
Saco Lowell Shops pf	25c	Q 2-15	2-10
Saguenay Pow pf	$1.37½	Q 2- 1	1-20
St. Louis S & Balt	50c	2- 1	1-26
Stein (A) & Co	25c	2-15	2- 1
Sullivan C Mines	3c	3-15	2-15
Wash (D C) L & Tr	$2	Q 2- 1	1-21
Wheel & LE Ry 4 pr ln	$1	Q 2- 1	1-26
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q 2- 1	1-26

Boston Stocks

Jan. 18

	High	Low	Last	Prev. close
Div. in $				
8.75 Bos & Albany	87	86½	87	87¼
2.00 Bos Edison	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
5.00 Bos Elev	64½	63¼	63¼	64¾
.. B&M pr pf	11¾	11¼	11¼	12
.. B&M st C pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
.75d Copper Range	5	4⅞	5	5
3.00c East G&F pf	21½	21½	21½	20¾
4.50 E G&F pr pf	45	45	45	45
E Mass St Ry	3½	3½	3½	3¼
1.25d Eastern SS	9	9	9	9¼
.25d Gilchrist	4½	4½	4½	4
Isle Royale	80c	80c	80c	68c
1.50a N E Tel & Tel	91½	91½	91½	92
North Butte	38c	35c	38c	34c
6.00 Nor RR (NH)	78	78	78	75½
.00d Reece But H	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1.00d Sulliv Mach	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
.40a Torrington	30½	30½	30½	31½
2.50 Unit Shoc M	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	68

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

National Bond and Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Bond and Share Corp. reported its net assets as of Dec. 31, allowing for a dividend of 15 cents a share payable Jan. 15, were $7,269,-167, equal to $20.19 a capital share. On Sept. 30, the asset value had been $19.08 a share and on Dec. 31, 1941, it was $19.57 a share. National Bond and Share figured net income for the year at $274,848 against $358,584 reported for 1941.

Perfect Safety Record

PAULSBORO, N. J. (AP)—The Grasselli Chemicals Department of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company plant here has operated more than 1,000,000 man-hours of work without a lost-time injury, the firm's war production drive committee reported to the War Production Board. The perfect safety record goes back nine years.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	504,780
1943 volume to date	8,319,388
1942 volume to date	7,483,070

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Saturday	42.7	Prev. day	42.6
Mo. ago	41.3	Year ago	37.7
'42-3 high	42.7	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Net
Abbott 1.60a	8	52⅜	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Acme Stl (3)	1	45¼	44¾	45¼	+1¼
Adams E .45e	28	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Addressog (1)	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	6	41	41	41	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Alleghany Corp	31	½	⅜	⅜	
Alleg pf xw	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $3 0ww	31	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Alleg Lud (2e)	6	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	146	146	146	+1¼
Allied Kid (1)	3	11	11	11	+ ¼
Allied M (1e)	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ½
Allied St .15g	7	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Allis-C M (1)	10	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Alpha PC 1½e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Am A Ch 1.20a	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
Am Airl 1½e	7	55½	54	54¾	— ¾
Am Bk N .10g	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Am Bk N pf(3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Am Bosch ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
AmBrSh 1.70e	5	31	30	31	
Am BS pf 5¼	1	130	130	130	
Am Cable & R	9	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	7	76¼	76	76¼	+1
Am Car & Fdy	16	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	— ¼
Am C F pf 7	1	68	68	68	—1
Am Ch&C (2)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
AmC'type .40e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
AmCSug 2½e	14	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Am DistIll	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
Am Encau Tll	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export (2)	5	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	25	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
AmFP6pl.80e	2	41	41	41	—1
AmFP72.10e	4	47½	46⅛	47½	+ ½
Am & F P 2pf	5	8¼	7¾	8	
Am-H S S 3	3	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Lea	4	3	27⅛	3	+ ⅛
Am Home 2.40	5	54⅞	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Am Ice	36	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Am Internt'l	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Am Locom'tive	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 7e	1	12½	2½	12½	— ½
Am M&F .80	2	12½	12½	12½	
AmM&Met½e	11	8	8	8	
Am Met (1a)	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ¼
AmNews 1.80	3	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	29	1	1	1	
Am P&L $6pf	6	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
Am P&L $5pf	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Am R&S(.30e)	32	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am R M (1e)	26	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Am RMpf4½	1	58	57½	57⅞	— ⅛
Am Saf R 3¾e	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Seat 1e	1	13½	13½	13½	
Am Shib B 3e	1	28⅜	28¼	28¼	
Am Smelt 2a	12	39⅜	38¾	39	— ¼
Am S&R pf 7	1	146½	146	146½	— ½
Am Stl F (2)	6	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Am Stores ¼g	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Am Stove .30g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug 1½g	16	18¾	18	18¾	+ ½
Am Sugar pf 7	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel 9	18	133¾	132½	132½	—1⅜
Am Tob (3)	7	45¾	45¼	45½	
Am Tob B (3)	14	47⅜	47	47	
Am Tob pf (6)	1	137½	137½	137½	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs	17	7¾	7½	7½	
Am Visc 1½g	3	33½	33⅜	33⅜	
Am Water Wks	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
Am Wool pf Be	2	60	60	60	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L&S	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am Z pr pf 5e	1	46	46	46	+3¼
Anaconda 2½e	52	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ¼
A P W Paper	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Anacon W 1½e	1	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Arch-D-M (2)	3	26	26	26	+ ½
Armour III	17	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	3	52¾	52¼	52¾	+ ¼
Arm Ck 1.35e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds	26	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Atchison 1½g	98	49¼	48⅜	49	+ ⅞
At T&SF pf 5	3	69	69	69	— ⅛
Atl Coast (2e)	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Atl Refin .70e	11	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Atlas Corp 1½g	2	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
AtlasPow 3½e	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
Avia Cp ¼e	52	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Bald Loc ct 1e	5	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Balt & Ohio	2	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	12	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Bang & Ar pf	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	1	33	33	33	
Barnsdall .60	14	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Bath Ir Wk 2e	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Bayuk C 1½a	4	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	-1	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Ben Avia 3¾e	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Benef IL 1½e	3	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
BestFoods .60	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Best Co 1.60a	2	29	26	26	+1
Beth Stl (6)	9	59½	58¼	58½	— ¼
Beth Stl pf 7	1	114	114	114	
Blaw-Kno .35e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Bliss&L 1½e	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Boeing Air 1e	11	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Bohn A&Br 3e	3	43½	42½	43½	+ ½
Bond Str 1.60	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
BordenCo1.40e	15	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Borg-Wr 1.60	4	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Boston&Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Bridg'p B (1)	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	9	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
Briggs & Str 3	1	34	34	34	+1
Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Bkly U Gas ½e	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Brown Shoe(2)	2	35½	35½	35½	+2
Brunsw'k-B 1	3	14	14	14	— ¼
Bucyrus-E ½e	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ¼
Budd Mfg	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Budd Mfg pf	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Budd Wh (1e)	13	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Buffalo (2e)	1	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
Bulova Wat 2	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	
Burl M 1.40a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	— ¼
Burr Addl(.60)	21	10⅜	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
Bush TB 2½e	4	25	24½	24¾	
Butl'r B .60e	9	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Butte Cop ½e	2	11½	11½	11½	
Byers (AM)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Byers pf 1.62½	1	74¾	74½	74¾	+ ½
Byron Jk 1¼e	3	17½	17½	17½	
Cal & Hecla 1	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Camb Wy 1¼e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Canada Dr .60	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
Canadian Pac	30	7	6⅞	7	
Cannon Mills 2	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Caro C&O (5)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
CarpenSt(2½)e	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
Case (J I) 7e	3	83¾	82½	82½	— ¾
Caterpil Tr (2)	4	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese (2)	5	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 5pf 5	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¾
Celan 7pf (7)	1	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅝
Celotex Cp ½g	18	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Cent Ag 1½	11	18¼	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
Cent Fdy .10g	3	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	19	47⅜	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅜
Cen Violet2½e	14	14½	13½	14⅜	+ ⅜
Cerro de P (4)	15	34	33⅜	33⅝	
Cert-teed Prod	28	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	9	35½	34¼	35½	+1½
Champ P&F 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Checker Cab	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio3a	14	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	21	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Chi&E1A.59g	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Chi Gr West	12	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
ChiGWpf1¼e	21	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Chi Pn T (2)	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
CRI & P 6pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
Chrysler 3½e	9	70	69½	69½	— ½
City Invest	1	33	33	33	
City Stores	16	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ¾
ClevCC&SL 10	1	130	130	130	+10
Cleve ElpI4½	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
Cleve G B 2e	1	30	30	30	Jan 16
Cley Gr B pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	Jan 16
Climax 1.20a	3	41	40½	41	
Cluett P 2¼e	7	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Cluett P pf 7	1	150	150	150	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	91	91	91	
Colgate P ½a	25	17	17	17	+ ¼
Collins & A	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
Collins&Apf 5	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Col&Sou 1 pf	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
Col Br A 1½e	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
Col Br B 1½e	10	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
Col G&E .10g	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Col G&EpfA 6	8	65½	64¾	65½	+1
Colum Pic ½e	1	10	10	10	
Coml Credit 3	3	27	27	27	+ ½
Coml Inv Tr 3	19	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Colm Solv .60e	5	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Com'th&South	156	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & Sou pf	15	39½	39	39¼	— ¼
Conw Ed.35g	16	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Congol-N (1a)	5	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cons Cig 1½e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
ConsC prpfd½	1	92	91¾	92	— ½
Cons Cop .45e	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	42	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
ConsF pf 1e	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Consol Oil ½	26	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Cons RR Cu pf	24	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	8	8	8	Jan 16
Con Pw pf 4½	1	94	94	94	+ ½
Container 1½e	25	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½g	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cont Can 1¼e	6	49½	49⅜	49⅝	— ⅛
ContDiam .65e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
Cont Mot .55e	12	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cont O Del (1)	23	26¾	26½	26½	
Cop'weld S .80	13	10⅛	10	10	
CornEx(2.40)	1	38¼	38	38	— ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	6	54⅞	54½	54¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc ¼e	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	30	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Crane cv pf 5	1	98	97½	97½	
Cr of Wh ⅜g	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Crosley (1½e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
Cr'wn C&S½e	3	15⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
Crown Cpt 2¼	1	38	38	38	
Crown Zel (1)	3	12	12	12	
Crown Zel pf 5	1	84⅜	84	84	+2¼
Crucible Stl 2e	4	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ¾
Cuba RR pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¾
Cub-Am S ¾e	38	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ¼
Cudahy Pack	7	12	11⅞	12	
Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Curtis Publish	5	2	1⅞	2	
Curtis Ppf	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Cur ppf1.60e	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Curtiss W (1e)	33	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
Curtiss-WA 2e	6	23¼	23	23	— ¼
Cutler-H 1¼e	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Duplan .90e	3	10	10	10	
du Pont 4¼e	6	136¾	136	136½	+ ¾
du Pt pf 4½	4	126¾	125⅞	126¾	+1
East Air Lines	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
East Roll Mill	2	4¾	4⅜	4¼	
Eastman (5)	4	149½	149	149	
East Kod pf 6	1	178¾	178	178¾	
Edis Bros .80a	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
El Auto 2¼e	2	32½	32	32	— ⅞
Elec Boat (1e)	5	11⅛	11	11	
El&Mus .06g	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
El Pow & Lt	16	1¾	1¾	1¾	
El P&L $6 pf	7	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
El Stor Bat 2	2	45⅛	34⅜	34⅜	
El Paso G 2.40	4	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Endi-John 3	1	51	51	51	+ ½
Eng Pub Serv	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Davison C .60e	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
Decca Rec .60a	3	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Deere 1.35e	26	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
Deere pf 1.40	5	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	21	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Del Lack&W	26	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Den&RioGW pf	5	¾	¾	¾	
Det Ed .30g	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
Devoe&Ray(1)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Diam Mat 1e	2	27½	27½	27½	
Diam T M 1e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Dis C-S h2.22	11	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler D1¼e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Dome M h.40g	15	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
Douglas Air 5e	3	59¼	58¾	59¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	3	134	133½	134	+ ½
DresserM 1½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
Dunhill Int	1	6	6	6	
Eng PS S6pf 6	1	70	69	70	+2
Erie RR (1e)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Erie RR ct 1e	8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
Erie RR pf A5	3	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
EurekaVC .10e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Evans Prod	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Ex-Cello 2.60	3	55¼	55	55	
Fairb Mor 1a	1	35½	35½	35½	
Fajardo Sug 2	29	23½	22	23⅛	+ ¾
Fed L&T 13/4e	14	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Fed Light pf 6	1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Min & S 4	1	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
Fed Mog (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Fed M T (.40)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fed D St .45g	5	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
Fed Stores 3e	8	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Florsheim A 2	2	21	21	21	+1
Follansbee Stl	2	4½	4½	4½	
Follansbee pf5	1	34	33⅞	34	
Food Fair St 1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Food Ma 1¾e	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅝
Foster Wheeler	7	11	11	11	— ¼
Foster 6 1½	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
Francisco Sug	4	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf 1.40	4	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
Freeport S (2)	6	36	36	36	+ ¼
Gair Robt ¼e	16	2	2	2	
Gamewell (3e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
Gar Wood ¼g	25	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gar Wtd pf ½	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Gaylord C ½g	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Gen Am I 40e	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Gen Am Tr 2e	4	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bak .15g	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	9	5⅛		5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	6	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar 1a	2	22½	22½	22⅜	+ ¼
Gen Cig pf (7)	1	133¾	133	133¾	+ ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	44	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Food1.70e	9	35½	35¼	35¼	
Gen G & El A	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	1	84	84	84	+ ¼
Gen Motors (2)	45	45	44⅞	45	
Gen Mot pf(5)	4	128¾	128½	128½	— ½
Gen Prec (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	2	½	½	½	
Gen Ry S 1¾e	3	13⅞	13½

Rail Labor Mediation Fails; Strikes Fewer in N. Y. Area

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Mediation of the latest railroad labor dispute ended in failure over the week end, but Chairman George A. Cook of the National Mediation Board expressed confidence that the issues could be settled by President Roosevelt's new railway labor panel, without a strike.

Since Jan. 7 the mediation board has been in session here trying to bring unions and Class I railroads together on the demands of 900,000 non-operating workers for wage increases of 20 cents and hour and a closed shop.

Efforts to mediate the controversy were abandoned Jan. 15, and the board, in conformity with the National Railway Act, asked both sides if they would be willing to submit to arbitration. No agreement could be reached on this point, either.

The Carriers Joint Conference Committee, representing all railroads involved, announced it was willing to arbitrate the demands for wage increases and for a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour, but that it refused to submit the closed shop question to arbitration.

Such action, it contended, would be illegal, "in contravention of the express provision of the Railway Labor Act which states that 'it shall be unlawful for any carrier to interfere in any way with the organization of its employees . . . or to influence or coerce employees in an effort to induce them to join or remain or not to join or remain members of any labor organization.'"

No statement was forthcoming from union spokesmen. This is the first time in the history of their relations with the railroads that they asked for a closed shop.

Mr. Cook said that since the 15 unions making the demands have pledged to use the President's wartime machinery for settling railway labor disputes he assumed they would apply soon for the appointment of an emergency panel.

13-Point Program

ATLANTA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Leaders of the American Federation of Labor from 12 Southern states have adopted a 13-point program of aims and obligations for the war's duration, including endorsement of the no-strike policy and opposition to compulsory war savings.

Concluding the Southern War Labor Conference here yesterday, the delegates also included in their program a pledge to attempt to have poll-tax requirements repealed.

First, they pledged full support of the national war effort, and then followed with these other aims:

Representation on all government boards affecting labor; equal rights for all in labor regardless of race or color; enforcement of existing child labor statutes; support of the international labor organization, and establishment of a minimum wage scale with all below that figure classed as "sub-standard."

President William Green of the A. F. of L. assailed anti-strike legislation. "The right to strike is the chief defensive weapon of labor," he said. "It is our gun. But, we have agreed to place the gun behind the door for the duration. In other words, we have voluntarily agreed to do what we will not be forced to do."

Matthew Woll, senior vice-president of the A. F. of L., discussed employment after the war and predicted it would be "a severe test of the standards of working and living which we have built during the years."

L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour and public contracts divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor, told the delegates that the principles of the minimum wage "stand as a protection for labor in the postwar period, a guarantee against postwar cut-throat wage slashing."

Mr. Walling, discussing Southern labor particularly, said the attraction of higher wages in other regions was tending to eliminate the South's lower wage differentials. Employers' pressure for wage increases is far greater, he said, than in the North.

British, U. S. Labor Campaign

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—British and American labor leaders will start planning a campaign here next week aimed at having the peace treaty which ends the second world war guarantee workers in all countries the right to organize.

Labor representation at the peace conference is the principal aim of the Anglo-American Labor Committee, which will convene for the first time while the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is in session at Miami.

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, will lead the English delegation while William Green, president of the A. F. of L., is to head the United States representatives.

The international group was formed last August as a compromise to a proposed committee representing trade unions of the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

The committee will begin its sessions next Monday.

Meanwhile, the A. F. of L., opening its quarterly meeting today, will consider another phase of its long battle with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Up for ratifications is the proposed "no raiding" pact which would provide arbitration for jurisdictional disputes.

The C. I. O. executive council already has accepted the treaty, drawn by a committee representing both organizations, but a fight is in prospect in the closed sessions here.

Some A. F. of L. leaders are reported to feel that the C. I. O. already has broken faith by asking representation elections in shipyards which now have contracts with A. F. of L. unions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The number of persons involved in strike cases filed at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board in 1942 fell to 10 per cent of the 1941 figure, Charles T. Douds, regional director, disclosed in his annual report made public here yesterday.

Simultaneously Wayne L. Morse, public member of the National War Labor Board, addressing the forty-ninth annual meeting of the New York Photo-Engravers Union, here, urged labor to meet the attacks of its enemies with organizational reforms.

Mr. Douds' report indicated a growing acceptance by employers of the principle and practice of collective bargaining during 1942 and a conspicuous decline in the number of strikes as a consequence of labor's no-strike pledge in the New York, Connecticut and New Jersey area. The number of persons involved in cases requesting elections more than doubled last year and for the first time since 1938 these cases were more numerous than charges by unions that employers resorted to unfair labor practices, he said.

1550 New Cases

The report said a total of 1,550 new cases, involving 706,547 workers was filed with the regional office in 1942, and that the number of cases closed during the year reached 1,553, including some held over from the previous year. Fifty one per cent of the latter figure were settled by voluntary agreements with the assistance of the board. Only 3 per cent involved strikes and these included fewer than 1 per cent of all workers affected by all the cases brought before the board during the year.

In inter-labor organization election contests, the American federation of Labor won 46 per cent and the Congress of Industrial Organizations 54 per cent, taking all elections into account, the A. F. of L. participated in 208, winning 60 per cent; the C. I. O. participated in 253, winning 75 per cent, and unaffiliated unions in 61, winning 56 per cent. Workers voted for "no union" 64 times or in 15 per cent of all elections.

Dean Morse called on labor to adopt a program of accountability for funds, responsibility for acts of its members and dependability of its leaders in perpetuating the democratic ideals of trade unionism. He deplored the growing criticism of organized labor based on "false charges that unions no longer serve useful purposes."

"False Propaganda"

Although holding that labor unions have a record of service to their membership and the country which justifies their doing some boasting, organized labor cannot ignore completely the "false propaganda" being circulated against it, the WLB member emphasized. If labor wishes to retain public support of its aims it must do a better housekeeping job, eliminate abuses and be willing to live in a glass house, he said.

Collective bargaining is the only true democratic process, Dean Morse held, stressing that unfair advantages gained by either labor or industry would inevitably react to the disadvantage of both. He reported that during its first year of existence, the WLB had considered and decided 514 cases involving 2,500,000 employees and that in two thirds of the cases the decisions of the board members were unanimous.

"The strike and the lockout should be reserved for those rare instances in which basic rights can be protected and preserved in no other way," he declared. "I would not favor abolishing the right to use economic force in peacetime, but it is a 'gun behind the door' which seldom needs to be used if leaders of labor, industry and the public will only make a good faith attempt to reach a reasoned settlement of industrial disputes."

Real Estate Leader Lauds Free Press

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—The new President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards believes that next to winning the war "the most important thing for this and future generations is an absolutely free, unbridled, uncontrolled press."

At his installation, Cyrus Crane Willmore, a St. Louis builder, told the closing session of the association's annual business meeting that a free press means an economic freedom and without it there could be no freedom.

"Without free enterprise this war would have been lost months ago. Too many people seem to forget that America was built by free enterprise. So long as we have a free press, we will be able to have free enterprise."

Paramount Pictures, Inc., Calls Preferred Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., announced it had called for redemption on April 1 one-half of the outstanding $12,135,167 of first preferred stock.

The action was another step in the program started in 1937 to eliminate securities prior to common stock in claim upon assets and earnings of the corporation.

Consolidated domestic funded debt of the concern and its subsidiaries now consists of about $20,000,000 of 4 per cent debentures of 1956 and about $3,000,000 of subsidiary debt. Canadian subsidiaries also account for about $6,000,000 of funded debt.

First preferred shares may be converted into common stock. Determination of the portion of outstanding stock to be redeemed will be made by lot on Jan. 22.

U. S. Can Pay Off War Bonds If Need Arises

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—If the war should end tomorrow, says Undersecretary Daniel W. Bell, the Treasury has enough money in its general fund to redeem nearly half of the approximately $15,000,000,000 in war savings bonds now outstanding. Should additional funds be needed, he adds, the Treasury could borrow them.

"Of course," said Mr. Bell, "we do not anticipate any such demands for redemptions. We believe the majority of bondholders will want to hold on to their bonds until maturity and thus get the benefit of the full amount of interest they have earned."

Maturity Terms

The maturity terms range from 10 years on the Series E bonds, bought mainly by the general public, to 12 years on the F and G bonds, which because of the lower interest return, are held mostly by large investors and corporations.

The problem of meeting large scale demands for redemptions has been given "considerable thought from time to time," Mr. Bell said, and the Treasury is confident it could be met, especially if present high tax rates continue to swell federal revenues.

"We will handle the redemption of these bonds just like any other refunding operation," he said. "First we will pay out from funds in the general fund and if more money is needed we will borrow it in the market. That has been the procedure for years."

$11 Billion Outstanding

Series E bonds are redeemable for cash after 60 days and the other two issues after six months, but the Treasury may require "reasonable notice" of the bondholder's intention to cash in his bond if it so desires.

Treasury officials estimated there were about $11,000,000,000 in Series E bonds outstanding, including $3,300,000,000 of the old "Baby Bonds"; $3,600,000,000 of Series G and $850,000,000 of Series F.

Should a strong trend toward bond redemptions develop after the war, Treasury officials said, the Government probably would undertake an educational campaign to induce the people to hold on to their bonds.

Priority on 55 P. C. Synthetic Rubber Construction Urged

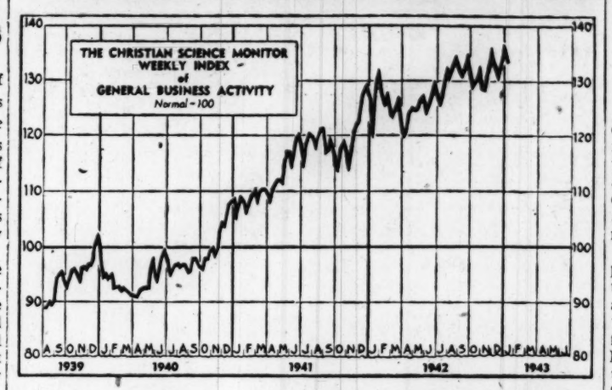
WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board has recommended that Rubber Director William M. Jeffers be granted full and unquestioned priority on 55 per cent of his total plant construction program for synthetic rubber, an informed but unquotable Government official said.

Mr. Jeffers last week said he needed priority right-of-way for 65 to 70 per cent of the program, which competes for materials and equipment with the aviation gasoline program and other military "must" programs. Failure to get such a go-ahead, Mr. Jeffers said, would result in a "catastrophe" in military and civilian transport.

Informed of the reported 55 per cent decision, Mr. Jeffers said he could not confirm the figure, but if that much were actually granted, he felt he "could bull the program through some way."

Mr. Nelson's decision, it was said, still had to be forwarded to James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, but this was considered largely a formality.

Monitor Business Index Shows Decline in First Week of Year



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity turned downward in the first full week of the new year. For the week ended Jan. 9, the index declined to 133.0 (prel.) from 136.1 for the preceding week. This compared with 119.8 for the week ended Jan. 10, last year.

Declines were recorded in the three components. Bank debits outside New York City showed the sharpest loss, while electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off moderately. For each component the rebound from the holiday week preceding was less than usual.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 9.* 1943	Jan. 2. 1943	Jan. 10. 1942
Combined Index	133.0	136.1	119.8
Bk debits outside NYC	146.5	152.4	125.6
Elec power production	123.9	125.2	115.0
Misc carloadings	128.5	130.8	118.7

* Preliminary.

Air Cargo Transport Seen Not Cutting Deeply Into Port or Rail Business

CHICAGO (AP)—Philip M. Hauser, assistant census director, declared that air cargo transportation has a "bright future," but that it "cannot be regarded as a factor which will revolutionize the distribution of population in the foreseeable future."

Addressing the American Management Association's wartime marketing conference, he said:

"The flivver airplane, or the development of the helicopter, may in fact more profoundly affect the distribution of population, in changing relationship between place of work and place of residence, than will the air cargo transport plane.

"Over-enthusiastic supporters of air transport who foresee the shrinking of port or rail centers should not be taken seriously," he said.

"The complete impossibility of airplanes taking over the shipments of bulk cargo is evident in a projection of the number of planes it would take to replace freight cars in the United States.

"A single present-day cargo airplane, it is estimated, can do the work of three freight cars. If the airplanes were to take over all rail freight movement, 600,000 transport airplanes would be required, as compared with the total of 362 commercial transport airplanes in use on all airlines in the United States prior to Dec. 7, 1941.

"In a year's time these planes would consume 122,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline—two and one half times more gasoline than the prewar cracking equipment capacity of all the refineries in the world.

"It would require 2,500,000 pilots to fly this fleet, and a total airline personnel of 20,000,000 persons, or 15 per cent of our entire population.

"Although the volume of air cargo transportation will continue to increase, it is fantastic to assume that in the foreseeable future air cargo transport will do more than slightly nibble at rail, truck, and water shipments."

Meat Packers Urge Livestock Ceiling To Curb Black Market

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The National Independent Meat Packers' Association, calling for establishment of maximum price ceilings on livestock, declared "an extensive and nation-wide black market exists with enormous unlawful slaughter of animals."

In a telegram to the OPA, the association said processors of meat products were "again subjected to a dangerous squeeze caused by upward pressure of unregulated live animal prices against fixed ceilings of pork and beef prices."

Wilbur La Roe, Jr., of Washington, general counsel of the association, said many farmers all over the country were privately butchering hogs and cattle in excess of regulations and were finding a ready market at higher-than-ceiling prices.

Increase Authorized In Farm Machinery Repair Parts Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board authorized greater production of repair parts for farm machinery.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson told a press conference that the question of authorizing increased production of new farm equipment still was under consideration and that a decision could be expected soon.

Production of repair parts in 1943 at 167 per cent of 1940 production was authorized. Previously, production of parts this year had been limited to 137 per cent of 1940 production.

Another order partially lifted the ban on new electrical connections to permit short extensions of existing rural distribution lines to operate such farm equipment as water pumps, milk machines, milk coolers, incubators, poultry brooders and feed grinders.

Before qualifying for an extension, a farmer must receive certification from his local county war board that the extension will result in increased production or a saving of labor.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Now	Close	Prr.Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.40⅛	1.39	1.39½	1.40	
Minneapolis	1.34⅝	1.33⅝	1.33⅞	1.34⅜	
Kansas City	1.34⅝	1.33⅝	1.34	1.34½	
Winnipeg	.92⅞	.92¾	.92¾	.92⅞	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.40	1.39	1.39½	1.39¾	
Minneapolis	1.34⅝	1.33⅞	1.34⅝	1.35	
Kansas City	1.34	1.33⅜	1.34	1.34⅝	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.40⅞	1.39⅝	1.40¼	1.40⅝	
Minneapolis			1.35⅝	1.36⅛	
May Corn					
Chicago	.98½	.97⅝	.98⅛	.98¼	
Kansas City	.96⅜	.95	.95½	.96⅛	
July Corn					
Chicago	.98⅜	.97⅞	.98½	.98½	
Kansas City			.95⅞	.96⅜	
May Oats					
Chicago	.59⅜	.58¼	.58¾	.59	
Minneapolis	.54⅞	.53⅞	.54¼	.54⅝	
Winnipeg			.51½	.51½	
Solbeans, Chicago					
May	1.85	1.85¼	1.84½	1.84¾	1.83¼
July				1.85¾	1.85
Rye, Chicago					
May	.79¼	.79⅜	.78¼	.78⅝	.79
July	.81⅜	.81⅝	.80⅝	.81⅛	.81⅜
Sept.	.83⅜	.83¾	.82¾	.82½	.83⅜
Lard, Chicago					
Jan.				13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

March	92.0	91.1	92.0	92.0n	90.0
May				91.4n	88.0
July	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.8n	87.5

Tops

March	119.0	120.5	119.0	120.5b	119.0
May				118.0b	117.2
July				116.9b	116.5
October	115.6	115.8	115.6	115.4	116.1
December				115.8n	115.5

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

March	19.66	19.67	19.61	19.63	19.68
May	19.54	19.54	19.43	19.45	19.56
July	19.43	19.43	19.31	19.36	19.45
October	19.29	19.30	19.21	19.22	19.34
December	19.27	19.37	19.16	19.19	19.32
Spot 21.34					

Cocoa

May	...	...	...	8.86b	8.86
May	...	...	...	8.86b	8.86

b-Bid.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

January				3.00	3.03

Onions

Jan. old		1.72	1.71	1.72	1.72
February	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82

*S. a. †R. s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

U. S. Leather Earns 36 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Leather Co. and subsidiary reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 was $1,420,361, equal after prior preferred stock requirements to $4.36 on the $4 non-cumulative Class A shares and 36 cents a share on common stock. For the preceding year the consolidated net profit was $1,064,820, equal after prior preferred requirements to $3.40 on the $4 Class A shares. The report was adjusted to conform with consolidation of some subsidiaries during 1942.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 13

Items Exempt From Tax

In the instructions accompanying return Form 1040 are listed certain items which are specifically exempt from the income tax and need not be reported as income in the taxpayer's return. Among these is life insurance paid on the death of the insured. Amounts so received are nontaxable to the beneficiary. However, life insurance paid to a policyholder on the maturity of an endowment contract (not a death payment) represents income, which must be reported, to the extent that the amount received is greater than the premiums or consideration paid for the policy. Amounts received up to the amount of the premiums or consideration paid for the policy are nontaxable.

In the case of annuities received either under annuity or endowment insurance, or under retirement funds or plans toward which the taxpayer has contributed or made payments, a portion of the annuity is considered as representing a return of the funds originally paid in, and is nontaxable, and the balance is taxable as income. The amount considered as income is an amount each year equal to 3 per cent of the total premiums, consideration, or payments made for the annuity. Amounts received in excess of 3 per cent of the total premiums, consideration, or payments made, are considered as return of principal and are nontaxable; however, when the total tax free amounts received equal the total premiums, consideration or payments made for the annuity, then the eitire amount of each annuity payment is considered as income subsequently received and must be so reported.

There are also exempt from tax amounts received by gifts, bequest, and devise, but the income derived from any amounts or property so received is subject to the tax.

Interest on obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or possessions of the United States, is exempt from tax and, also, the interest on obligation of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, to the extent provided in the Acts authorizing their issue. For the manner of reporting such interest the instructions accompanying the return should be consulted. The same applies to interest on obligations issued prior to March 1, 1941, of a corporation organized under an Act of Congress if such corporation is an instrumentality of the United States.

Amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts for personal injuries or sickness, and damages received on account of such injuries or sickness, are tax exempt and need not be reported as income.

Pensions and compensation received by veterans from the United States for services in time of war are exempt, and pensions received from the United States by the family of a veteran for services rendered by the veteran in time of war are also exempt.

Amounts received as a pension, annuity, or similar allowance for personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces of any country are also exempt.

Also exempt and not required to be reported is the rental value of a dwelling house and furnishings provided a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation.

Persons in the military or naval service at the close of the taxable year, below commissioned grade, are exempt from tax on their compensation received for such service, up to $250 in the case of a single person and $300 in the case of a married person.

Steel Scrap Now Coming From Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—America's dwindling scrap metal pile is being replenished today by scrap from the battlefields of the South Pacific and North Africa and from 20 countries with which the United States has lend-lease or "good neighbor" relations.

Some of the original scrap exported to Japan and converted by the Nipponese into munitions and armaments, has been reduced again to battered metal by America's fighting forces and is now coming home as ship ballast, members of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel revealed at their fifteenth annual convention which concludes today at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Situation Improving

With battle scrap arriving at east coast ports and said to be actually piling up on the Pacific Coast, members said the metal scrap situation was steadily improving, one large steel mill being reportedly short of storage space after receiving 200 carloads of scrap recently. Battle scrap includes crumpled sections of Japanese and German tanks, planes, motor trucks, guns and ships after they have been stripped of salvageable parts.

"From the sugar mills of Cuba, and the banana plantations of Central America, from the blacksmith shops of Greenland; from the oil fields of Venezuela and the oil refineries of Aruba and Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies; from the tin factories of Australia and New Zealand; from the munitions processors of Canada; from the battlefields of North Africa and the Southern Pacific—from these and many more sources scrap metals are now flowing back to the United States," Benjamin Schwartz, Chief of the Scrap Metals Section, Board of Economic Warfare, reported.

20 Countries Help

Mr. Schwartz, formerly director of the Institute, said more countries would soon be added to the list of 20 countries now furnishing scrap to the steel mills of the United States as by-products of wartime industrial production.

"What we are trying to do is to reverse a historic trend," he declared, "for ten years we shipped millions of tons of scrap iron and steel to other nations out of a supply that appeared plentiful at all times. We hope to bring to our steel furnaces a goodly portion of this tonnage, so that all corners of the accessible world may be tributary to our steel and metal industries.

"It is our aim to have as much of the scrap as possible prepared on the foreign countries, so that a continuous stream of prepared scrap may be directed straight to the steel furnaces."

The recent nation-wide newspaper scrap metal salvage campaign was characterized by Robert W. Wolcott, President of the Lukens Steel Company, as "an unprecedented effort with a result beyond the expectations and hopes of the most sanguine." It was, he said, a "heartening demonstration of the power of a free press and the ability and willingness of citizens in a democracy freely to give their time and energy to help the war program."

Small Plants Given Billion Dollar Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board passed its initial goal of placing $1,000,000,000 worth of war contracts with small plants.

Lou E. Holland, WPB official in charge of the activity, said $1,047,800,000 worth of war contracts have been given in the last two months to concerns which employ between five and 500 persons each.

He said the record was made possible by the "splendid co-operation of the War Department procurement officers."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 45-43	101.28	101.28	101.28
1 3½s 68-63	100.20	100.20	100.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s-49-44	102.28	102.28	102.28

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	108¾	108¾	108¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	92½	92½	92½
15 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75½	75¼	75½
3 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	68½	68½	68½
7 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	58	57⅞	58
47 Am & For P 5s 2030	80	79½	80
2 AMIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
21 Am T & T 3s 56	109⅛	108⅝	109
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102	102	102
31 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69½	69¼	69¼
8 Arm Del 4s 57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 AT&SF 4s 95	113	113	113
2 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	34½	34	34
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89⅞	89⅜	89⅜
10 A C Line clt 4s 52	78¼	78¾	78¾
12 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
16 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33	32¾	32¾
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	64	63½	63½
57 B&O 95 st A	35½	34¼	35½
22 B&O 95 st C	38¼	38	38¼
12 B&O 2000 st D	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞
59 B&O 96 st F	35¼	34⅜	35¼
64 B&O cv 60 st	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
31 B&O 4s 48	62¼	61¾	62
11 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	55	55	55
41 B&O S W 50 st	44¾	44¼	44½
5 B&O T C 4s 59	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
28 Boston&Me 4½s 70	44	43¾	44
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	85	85	85
2 Buf R&P 57 st	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
25 Bur CR&No 5s 34	12½	12½	12½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	61¾	61¾	61¾
6 Can Sou 5s 62	80	80	80
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 53	114½	114⅝	114½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	113	113	113
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Can Pac 4s perp	74	73¼	74
10 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103½	103½
20 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	8	8	8
46 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	26⅝	26¼	26½
5 Cen of Ga 1st 5s 45	71	71	71
7 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72	72	72
21 Cen Pac 5s 60	58	57½	57¾
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	88¾	88⅝	88½
65 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	24	23¼	23¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	22	21¼	22
16 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	96	95¾	95¾
1 C&O 3½s 96D	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
58 Chi&Alton 3s 49	18	17½	18
16 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	77¼	76¾	77¼
98 CB&Q 4½s 77	69¼	68½	69¼
5 CB&Q en 4s 58	85	84⅞	84⅞
1 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
79 Chi&E Ill Inc 97	35½	35½	35½
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
7 ChiGtWest 4s 88	70⅜	70¼	70⅜
2 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	70	69½	70
5 Chi I&L 5s 47	32¾	32¾	32¾
121 CMStP&P 5s 75	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
208 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5¾	5¼	5¼
16 CM&SP 4¼s 89F	48½	48½	48½
17 CM&SP 4½s 89C	48⅝	48½	48⅝
6 CM&SP 4½s 89E	48¾	48¾	48¾
10 CM&SP cn 4s 89	45⅞	45½	45¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 37	44	44	44
29 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25⅞	25½	25⅞
29 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	38¼	38	38
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	38	38	38
60 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4⅝	4½	4½
135 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25½	25½	25½
57 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25¾	25¼	25¾
26 Chi&NW 4s 87	37¼	36¾	36¾
9 Chi&NW 3½s 87	35	35	35
10 Chi&NW 3½s 87 reg	33½	33½	33½
58 CRI&P 4½s 52A	23¼	23⅜	23⅞
80 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5¾	5¾	5¾
57 CRI&P 4s 88	37¼	36½	36⅞
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	34	34	34
249 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	21⅞	21½	21½
2 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	54	54	54
1 CSL&NO 5s 51	72	72	72
1 Ch. Sta 3¼s 63	108	108	108
13 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	97¼	96⅞	97¼
5 Childs Co 5s 57	41½	41½	41½
5 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	32	32	32
192 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¼	38½	50¼
1 CCC&StL CMW 4s 91	47¼	47¼	47¼
18 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	67¾	67⅝	67¾
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Col F&I 5s 70	85½	85½	85½
7 Col & So 4½s 80	26	26	26
2 Columbia G 5s 52 An	95	95	95
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95¼	95¼	95¼
22 Columbia G 5s 1061	91¼	91	91
3 Col&So El 3¼s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Comwlth Edcv 3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	111	111	111
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¾	107¼	107¾
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	107	107	107
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Rys 4s 56	34	34	34
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109	109	109
22 Crucible 3½s 55	99¾	99¼	99¾
10 CubaNoRy5½s52rct	27¼	27	27
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
27 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57¾	58
55 D&RG 4s 36	24¼	23¾	23¾
5 D&RGW 5s 55	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 D&RG W 5s 55 asd	4½	4⅜	4½
26 D&RGWest 5s 78	20½	20¼	20¼
2 D Moin&FtD 4s 2Sct	77	77	77
1 Det&Mack 2d 4s 95	32	32	32
1 Dul Missabe&Ir 5s 62	100½	100½	100½
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	24½	24½	24½
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	67½	67½	67½
26 Erie 4½s 2015	56¾	56¼	56½
16 Erie 4s 95	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	100½	100½	100½
68 Fla W Ctl 5s 74	23¾	23½	23¾
5 Fonda,J&G 4s 82Std	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¾	98½	98½
12 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	21¾	21	21¼
6 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	25½	24¾	25½
8 Goodrich 4½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Gouh Sub Ro 5s 46	99½	99½	99½
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	105⅞	106
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	87	87	87
9 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Gt Nor 4s 46G	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 Gt Nor 4s 48H	90¾	90¾	90¾
8 Gt Nor 3½s 67	80⅛	79¾	79¾
5 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	92	92½	92
10 Gulf M&N 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
1 Gulf M&O 4s 75	73	73	73
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58½	58½	58½
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110	110	110
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	90½	90¼	90¼
5 Housatonic 5s 37	82	81¾	82
2 Hudson Coal 5s52A	42	42	42
22 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48	47¾	48
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	23¾	23¾	23¾
5

Canadian Urges Selective Service School Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 18—Children in schools should come under the jurisdiction of National Selective Service so as to insure a supply of scientists and engineers for the war and postwar years, Frank G. Patten, Business Administrator of the Ottawa Board of Education, told the annual convention of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation recently.

Mr. Patten has just completed a two-year survey of teacher and student labor in connection with the manpower problem, and believes that Canada is losing some potential scientists, engineers, and doctors because so many bright teen-aged students are being drawn out of school to war jobs at attractive wages.

He disclosed that since the start of the war there has been a considerable drop in enrollment of students in the high schools of Ontario, the greatest drop being in city schools. In October, 1942, in Ontario, there were 6,000 fewer students in Grade IX, the first year of high school, than on October of 1939.

He recommended the planning of courses keyed to the country's war effort and the postwar period, and emphasized that the high school student's share in the war effort is to continue his studies.

In other words, he said, the principle of National Selective Service should be applied to the schools, and boys and girls who give evidence of possessing considerable mental ability should be forbidden to leave school.

Uruguay Seeks Loan Of 50 Million in U. S.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 18 (AP)—Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Foreign Minister and Vice-President-elect, said Jan. 17 that he hoped during his coming trip to the United States to obtain a loan of 100,000,000 Uruguayan pesos (roughly $50,000,000) for public works to absorb some 100,000 men threatened with unemployment in Uruguay because of the war.

He also said he was looking forward to an exchange of view with Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States. The Foreign Minister praised the Russian Army and said Uruguay has a "moral obligation" to resume diplomatic relations with Russia, which were broken five years ago.

Mr. Guani was the guest Jan. 17 of President Castillo. He plans to leave Jan. 18 by plane on his official visit to the United States.

Saposs Reappointed To Government Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—David J. Saposs, economist dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board in 1940 after Congress refused to appropriate money for the division he headed, has been appointed to a War Production Board post.

Mr. Saposs becomes chief economic adviser to Wendell Lund, Director of the War Production Board's Labor Production Division.

The Dies Committee on Un-American Activities in 1939 declared Mr. Saposs, then chief economist of the NLRB, held "Communist views." The Committee cited a magazine article by Mr. Saposs summarizing views expressed at a 1931 meeting of the Fourth Congress of the Labor and Socialist International.

Patton Gets Oak Leaves For North African Work

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Morocco Radio said Jan. 16 that Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., has been awarded the Oak Leaves decoration to the Distinguished Service Medal he won in World War I for forming and leading the first United States tank unit into battle in France.

The new award was made by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, United Nations Commander in chief in North Africa, for General Patton's accomplishments in the campaign there.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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INVESTORS or home owners—For sale, property constituting business blocks, apts., houses: located Salmon Falls, N. H., convenient Portsmouth Navy Yard. F. J. York, owner, 6 Locust St., Dover, N. H. G. Leroy Gowen, Agent.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 260 W. 72nd St.—Gentleman share artistic 4-room apt. with gentleman. Write Box W-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. — Room for business woman, convenient to station. For particulars phone BR 2-2395-M any morning before 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room for 1 gentleman (only): quiet home, semi-private bath; excellent transportation; near Wardman Park. Co 0869.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS—NASHUA, N. H. 260 Main Street. Mrs. Richard Cook, Hostess. Free Parking Space

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EXPERIENCED GREETING CARD ARTIST Highest pay in industry. Year-round guarantee. American Greeting Publishers Cleveland, Ohio

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United States and Canada (Continued)

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Permanent position for capable man under 45; draft exempt. Apply in person to: EARLY & MOOR, INC., SAUSAGE CASINGS 139 Blackstone Street, Boston

A PERMANENT position ($1700 salary) in a business not expanded by the war for man with real estate, accounting or banking experience. Reply, must state age, education, dependents, and previous work. Box M-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIED man, over 40, handy with tools, able to make minor repairs, to take charge of and live in the Lawrence Building, Waltham; references and previous record required. Han. 0647—after 6 p. m. Asp. 3861 (Mass.). MR. DAMON.

FORTLAND, MAINE — Experienced watchmaker wanted in store serving good clientele; old established business; give references. Write Box L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TYPISTS
CLERKS

5-day week—plus overtime—birth certificate necessary. 18 minutes from 42nd Street, N. Y. C., on 8th or 6th Avenue Independent Subway. Telephone Miss Adolph—Newtown 9-2900 for interview.

EXPERIENCED GREETING CARD WRITER Salary. Year-round guarantee. American Greeting Publishers Cleveland, Ohio

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Milliner, sewer, also capable of selling; will consider apprentice. BETTY HAT SHOP, 3731 82 St.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, to live in; family of 2; Christian Scientist pref.; refs. exc. Mrs. E. Queneau, 247 Western Ave., Morristown, N. J.

EXPERT FINGERWAVER and manicurist wanted. 5th Ave., vicinity. Write Box H-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE consider seasonal or annual care, or management of Florida property or estate; man experienced maintenance and gardening; woman exceptional all departments. Box T-1, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman, Christian Scientist, wishes position companion, good reader, some languages; can go anywhere. Write Box M-45, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EDITORIAL secretary-proofreader, woman, long experience (now employed), wishes position of larger responsibility and greater opportunities. Write Box R-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LADY OF CULTURE and refined home abroad would appreciate one here. Part time companionship if necessary. Write Box B-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE American woman desires day work 9 to 4, $3 and car fare; A-1 references. BERTHA DOWNS, 209 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

COOK, elderly, Protestant; references say "careful, economical, trustworthy to the highest degree." Address S. B., Box 66, Wayland, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretarial work, including legal, electrical engineering and state government; considerable experience. Box 10, 1293 National Press Building.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.
Local and Long Distance Moving J. P. Longley
Main St., Lewiston, Me. Tel. 1889

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0302.

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5593
Bet. 69th and 70th St., N. Y. C. 2nd Floor

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs, Dining Rm. Set. Asp. 3798 (Mass.)

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

INFORMATION

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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Phone 7345

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Broomley's DELUXE CLEANERS SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR REPAIRING AND REWINDING
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
Distributors
1716 14th Street N. W. NOrth 9300

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rinzo
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

LEWISTON

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

LEWISTON (Continued)

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

APPRECIATION!

A New Year brightens, in which we will strive to more than ever merit the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers—Diamond Merchants
PORTLAND, MAINE

New! For Early Spring
Lynbrook Dresses
$5.95—$8.95
Colorful new cottons and rayons in a grand assortment of styles and sizes for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Royal Doulton Figurines
People of cultured taste always feel and appreciate the beauty and charm of a finely produced China figure.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS, *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS
Finely woven with soft, smooth, lustrous finish.
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DOVER

MICHEL'S
36th Anniversary Sale
Still Going On—Wonderful Savings
Morrill Building Tel. 764-M

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	I	A	N	I	S	T
O	C	T	▨	C	U	E
R	E	▨	A	▨	E	N
T	▨	F	R	Y	▨	N
I	▨	O	K	A	P	I
A	W	L	▨	M	U	S
▨	H	I	R	A	M	▨
S	E	A	▨	T	A	P
N	E	G	R	O	▨	O
A	▨	E	O	S	▨	L
K	T	▨	W	▨	A	A
E	R	A	▨	A	N	N
S	I	N	D	B	A	D

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

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You Always Save by Buying Quality Furniture at Right Prices

C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

You'll Find It at Leavitt's Even in January
Leavitt's has always endeavored to have complete stocks every month of the year, and this January is no exception. Come—Shop and Save.
LEAVITT'S

Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1261 given special attention
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST TEL. 3520-W

PARISEAU'S
JANUARY CLEARANCE
Entire Stock of Fall and Winter Merchandise 25% to 40% off original prices. Buy now for big savings.

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Your Dependable Jeweler
If you didn't get a Parker Pen or Pencil for Christmas—start the New Year right by getting one now.
926 ELM STREET

Kitchen Utensils, Household Supplies. Kyanize Paints, Varnishes, Enamels
New Hampshire Stores INC.
372 Kelly St. 42 Massabesic St.

NASHUA

GABY'S EXCLUSIVE SHOPPE
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

SPEARE'S 138-140 Main Street NASHUA, N. H.
JANUARY SALE
Special Prices on Ladies'
COATS • DRESSES
SPEARE DRY GOODS CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
ISIDORE
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main Street Tel. 963

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

PROVIDENCE

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
Yarns for Service Knitting or Civilian Use
Fine Pieces of Needlepoint!

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

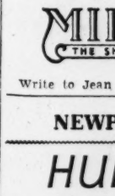
BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656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223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford for all makes of cars Herby's Inc.
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White Star Laundry
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THE SHOPPING CENTRE
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"Clothes That Put the Man Across"
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FIRST FLOOR
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Willis DRY CLEANERS
754 WEST 21ST STREET
PHONE 22389

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Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
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ESTABLISHED 1909

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Sole Agents for
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Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
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Attend our January Clearance Sale on All Ready-to-Wear Garments
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VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

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Hats *Shoes*
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Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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REASONABLE PRICES
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EXCELLENT SERVICE
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A Beauty Mart of the Highest Quality
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Canada

ONTARIO

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A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
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Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

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Hockey Sticks
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ONTARIO (Continued)

OTTAWA (Continued)

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The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
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Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

THRIFTY SERVICE
In this service all the flat work is ironed, including handkerchiefs; wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

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CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
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Duggan and Graham Limited
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"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

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DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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COAL FUEL OIL
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4601

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

European
Local Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, W. 12.—Unfurnished bright, compact flat of 3 or 4 rooms; quiet house, modern conveniences; suit practitioner; easy access City and West End. Box W-1713, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 2-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6181.

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NO. 10 RONEO DUPLICATOR, recently overhauled, excellent condition; suitable for Christian Science church or society. Particulars on application to 12, Garden Ave., Mitcham, Surrey.

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For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

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LONDON CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS have vacancy for boy leaving school. Box W-1708, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. — Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

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Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
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Spacious—excellent position
Central heating, etc.
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Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
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Tel.: Welbeck 3732

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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Charles H. Baber
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SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

LONDON N.—Finchley
E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
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For Everything Electrical
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BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
LIBRARY
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830, High Road, North Finchley, N. 12. Hil. 2177.
Branches at Blackheath and Ealing

LONDON E.—Leytonstone
If it is to be had It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham
PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
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Phone RAVensbourne 4667
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OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

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Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
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LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

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Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
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East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON W.—Ealing
Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
★ *Let our 24 windows representative of over 40 Fashion and Household Departments be your Shopping Guide to* DUBLIN.
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
MEN'S TAILORING
Unsurpassed for Style and Finish
Suits and Overcoats made to measure at moderate prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD. Grafton St., Dublin

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
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Branches:
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24, Sandymount Green
50, Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick
} Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
36, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD.
} DUBLIN

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Variety of Sorghum Can Serve as a Substitute for Tapioca?

The bulk of the world's supply of tapioca used to come from Java and British Malaya. It is obtained from the root of the cassava or manioc plant and appears in several forms—pearl, minute, and tapioca flour, the flour being a staple food in some tropical countries.

The war, however, has cut off the importation of tapioca and root starches generally, which has given impetus to a search for an acceptable home-grown substitute here in America.

One of the varieties of sorghum,

Flower and root of cassava or manioc plant.

known as Leoti sorgo, has a waxy seed from which starch can be extracted which is an acceptable substitute for tapioca.

Leoti sorgo has been grown in the United States for more than 40 years as a source of syrup, grain, or forage, but starch extraction is a new use for its waxy seed.

Incidentally, it should be mentioned that Leoti seed does not contain any actual wax. The name of the seed is merely descriptive of its dull, waxy appearance, as contrasted with the hard bright appearance of some other types of sorghum seed.

The peculiar quality of the starch from Leoti seed may be seen in a simple chemical test. Ordinary starch will turn a sort of purplish blue when heated with iodine, while starch from Leoti sorgo similarly treated turns red.

A characteristic of the Leoti starch is its ability to absorb or take up sufficient quantities of water to form a slippery, gelatin-like substance, just as tapioca does.

Most of the starch obtained in the near future from Leoti sorgo will be used for food. However, with suitable chemical treatment, the flour can furnish a good type of mucilage for use on gummed labels, envelopes, postage stamps, etc.

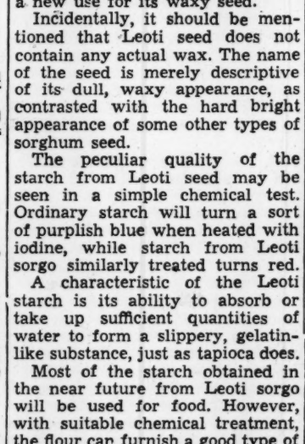
—W. P. Keasbey

Testing Tire Wear

Tests for new airplane tires duplicate the wear and tear of landings and takeoffs, by repeatedly plunging the tire against a huge flywheel under 15,000 pounds of pressure.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Louis Gottschalk was celebrated as what?
7—In what month was John Keats born (abbr.)?
8—Suggestion as to what to do or when to do something already agreed upon is what?
9—Musical note.
11—Half an em is what?
12—What do you call a number of very small persons or objects?
14—What animal has striped legs?
16—What is a pointed tool for making small holes in leather or wood?
18—What is name of a genus of rodents?
19—What was original given name of President Grand?
20—What is addressed in Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break"?
21—What is a faucet or spigot for drawing water?
23—What is name of a river of Argentina?
25—In Greek mythology, who was mother of Memnon?
26—Miss Stevens, American film actress, is known by what initials rather than given name?
28—What is name of either of two rivers of Latvia?
29—Epoch.
31—What was middle name of Mary Evans, better known as George Eliot?
32—Children like to read of adventures of what fictional sailor?

Down

1—Who is wife of Brutus in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"?
2—Hoar frost is made up of tiny particles of what?
3—Near.
4—What adjective suffix denotes "made up of"?
5—"The Mysteries of Paris" is work of what French novelist?
6—In what sport is a score of 40 on each side called the deuce?
10—What is a large, roomy boat?
12—Growth of leaves is what?
13—Who are the Japanese proper, as distinguished from Ainus and the naturalized foreigners?
15—What is another name for the mountain lion?
17—What exclamation expresses delight?
20—What is an ophidian (pl.)?
22—The Vistula is chief river of what country?
24—To propel by means of oars.
27—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
28—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
30—Article.
31—What is a month of the Jewish year?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

La Manouba (là mà'-nōō'-bà')—Location in Tunisia.

Leclerc, Gen. Jacques (zhäk lĕ-klâr') — Fictitious name of the unidentified Fighting French general who is leading his forces from Lake Chad toward Libya.

Ras Ali (räs ă'-li) — Port on the Gulf of Sirte, North Africa.

Reitz Col. Deneys (dĕ-nās' rāts) — South African High Commissioner in London.

Stahmer, Heinrich (hīn'-rĭĸ shtä'-mĕr) — Germany's new Ambassador to Japan.

Wadi Matratin (wà'-dē mă-trä-tēn') — Location in North Africa.

Zauia en Nofilia — Arabic form, Zāwiyat al-Nawfaliyah (zà'-wī-yă-tĭn'-nou-fā-lē'-yă) —Location of water wells in North Africa.

Pakokku (pă-kō'-kū) — Location of a Japanese airdrome in Burma.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Gafsa (gäf'-să) — Town and oasis of southern Tunisia.

Mahdia (mä'-dē-ȧ) — Seaport of eastern Tunisia.

Maktar (mȧk'-tär') — Town of north central Tunisia.

Tébessa (tā-bĕs'-sȧ)—Location in northern Algeria.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=chair; g=go; s=sing; th=then, thin; nat=ture, verd=ure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; y=yet; zh=z in azure.

Official United States Coast Guard Photo

Somewhere on the Pacific

Breaking dawn finds the Coast Guardsman on the alert for any signs of enemy activity as his ship protects a convoy.

A Verse for Today . . .

And immediately he talked with them, and saith unto them, Be of good cheer: it is I; be not afraid. And he went up unto them into the ship; and the wind ceased.—MARK. 6:50, 51

In Lighter Vein

Windfall

Suburban mothers with eight-year-old daughters who roam the neighborhood are supposed to be prepared for almost anything, but hardly for the arrival of a truck carrying a full-sized telephone pole. This happened to a mother we know of. First thing she knew, there was the truck parked beside her house, with her daughter directing the activities of two large men who were making ready to unload the pole. "Mummie, they gave me the telephone pole," the child said, beaming. "Yeah, we give her the pole," one of the men said. "We had just one left over from a job, and it ain't worth the rubber to take it away." "We'll keep it in the back yard," the child said, with authority. That's the way it has worked out, too.—The New Yorker.

Denial Must Come Second

Once upon a time there was a Ministry of Information carrier pigeon. And as it was flying leisurely to its destination it was jostled by a second pigeon, which bawled:—

"Get a move on. I've got the denial."—Tit-Bits.

Assistance Needed

A man and wife, hiking in the woods, suddenly realized they had lost their way.

"I wish Emily Post were here with us," said hubby. "I think we took the wrong fork."—Wall Street Journal.

Australian Patriots

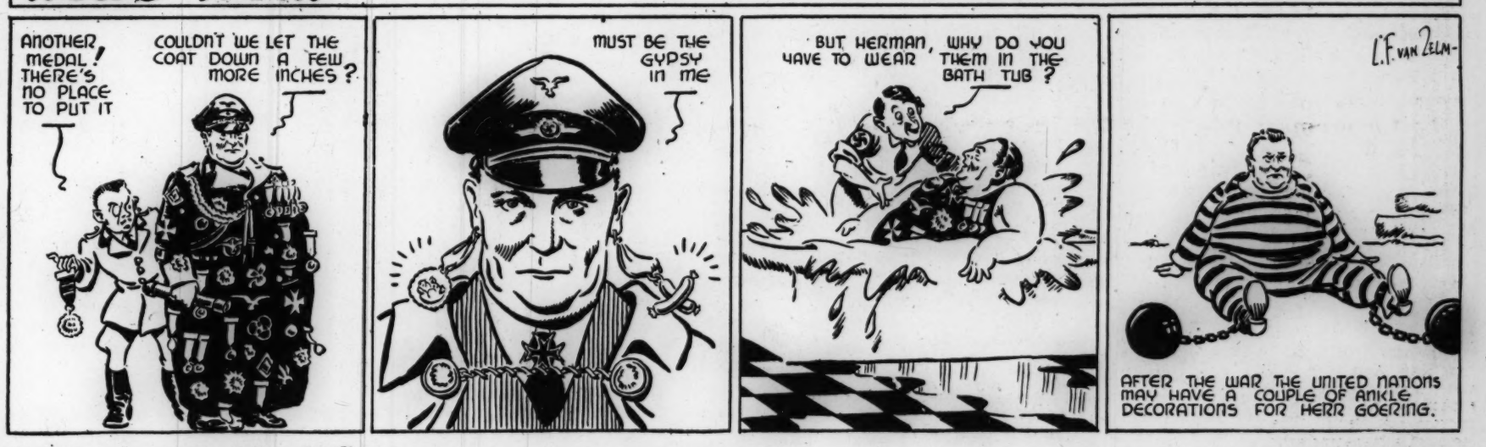
Sydney, Australia

Prime Minister Curtin's appeal for austere living so that the utmost may be contributed to Australian war loans is meeting an eager response. But relatively by far the best response has come from those who, it might have been thought, would have been unable to contribute.

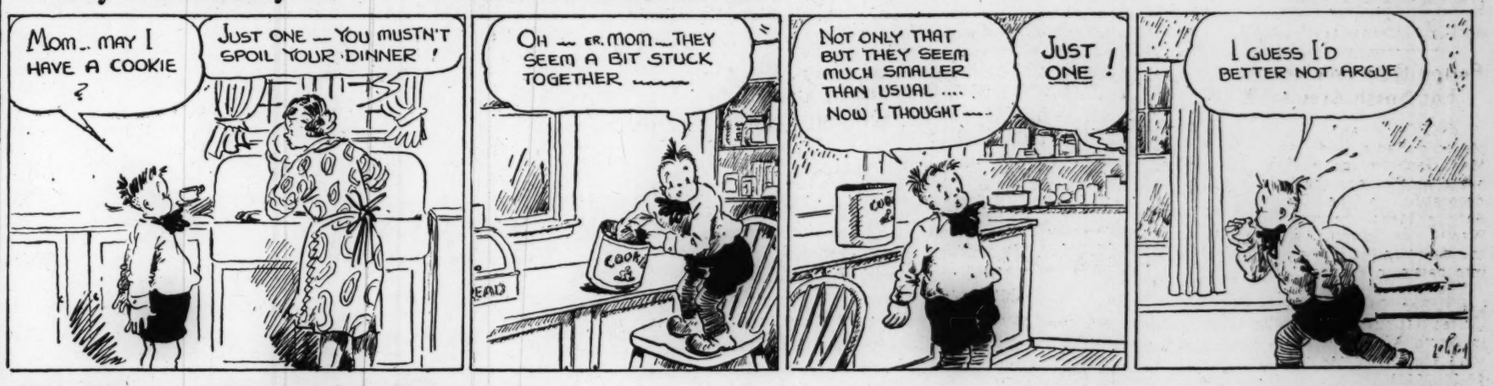
For instance, from 8s. 6d. a week left to each man after Government deductions for upkeep, pensioners in Liverpool Old Men's Home, outside Sydney, New South Wales, have contributed £123 since February to patriotic funds. They also pay between them £2 a week to support two Australian prisoners of war. Said Red Cross Society Director A. L. Blythe, in commenting on the patriotism of the aged pensioners: "The extent to which they scrimp to assist the war effort is shown by the 10s. notes we find occasionally in the boxes placed there for small coins."

Another example of this giving by those with little to spare is provided by a Queensland charitable institution for aged people. In two years the inmates and staff have subscribed £3,200 to war funds, £1,300 of it in free gifts. The savings group at this home comprises 850 men, women and children and includes some aborigines. Seven hundred of them are inmates, chiefly old-age pensioners with their spending money limited to 8s. 6d. a week.

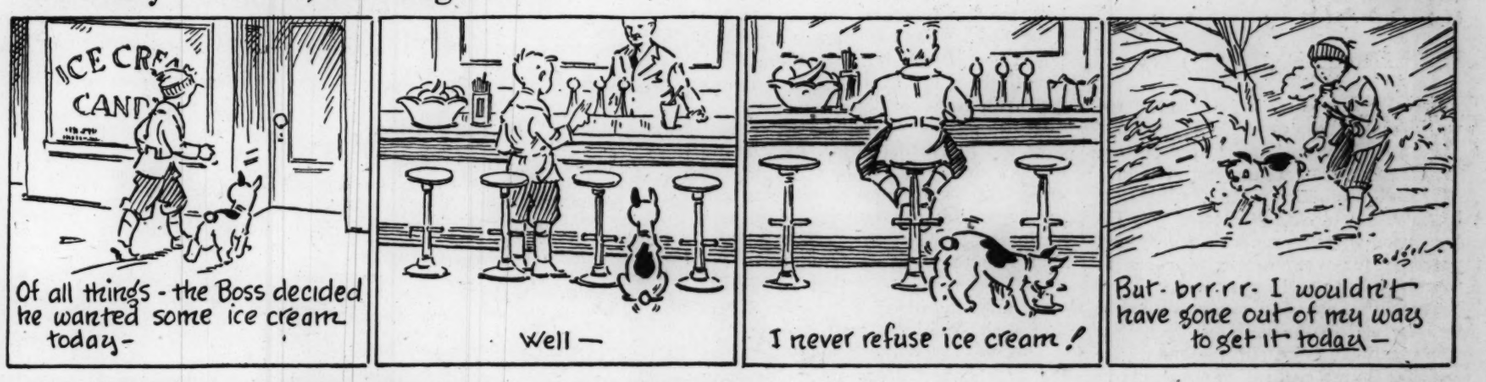
NEWS ITEM— HERMAN GOERING IS AWARDED ANOTHER MEDAL ON HIS 50TH BIRTHDAY.


ANOTHER MEDAL! THERE'S NO PLACE TO PUT IT
COULDN'T WE LET THE COAT DOWN A FEW MORE INCHES?
MUST BE THE GYPSY IN ME
BUT HERMAN, WHY DO YOU HAVE TO WEAR THEM IN THE BATH TUB?
L.F. VAN ZELM-
AFTER THE WAR THE UNITED NATIONS MAY HAVE A COUPLE OF ANKLE DECORATIONS FOR HERR GOERING.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What With Rationing and All . . .* BY LE PELLEY


MOM.. MAY I HAVE A COOKIE ?
JUST ONE — YOU MUSTN'T SPOIL YOUR DINNER !
OH — ER. MOM — THEY SEEM A BIT STUCK TOGETHER ....
COOKIES
NOT ONLY THAT BUT THEY SEEM MUCH SMALLER THAN USUAL .... NOW I THOUGHT—
JUST ONE !
I GUESS I'D BETTER NOT ARGUE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Br-r-r-r!* BY RODGERS


ICE CREAM CANDY
Of all things - the Boss decided he wanted some ice cream today -
Well —
I never refuse ice cream !
But- brr-r-r- I wouldn't have gone out of my way to get it today -

The Adventures of Waddles—*What, No Guest Room?* BY THE HAGERS

BOOBY HATCH
The cloud, we soon became aware, Was nothing but a Gremlin lair.
"Excuse us," I said to a chap, "But we would like the Captain's cap."
"I am the chief. You're wasting words," He cried. "We don't like planes or birds.
So anyone with wings, we catch, And lock up in the booby hatch."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bombs—Berlin and Britain

The Russians rolling on, Rommel on the run again, Australian and American fliers pounding the Japanese at Rabaul, Berlin bombed and bombed again—the week-end news is welcome in Allied countries. The continued progress of Russia's counteroffensive, with Moscow now claiming the important town of Millerovo, is probably the most important news in terms of men engaged and territory reconquered. But the bombing of Berlin—answered by a meager raid on London—is the freshest and most interesting word from the fronts.

For more than a year the German capital had had no serious visitation from the RAF. Then on Saturday night several hundred of Britain's Lancasters and Halifaxes pounded Berlin with block-busters, the two-ton bombs which shatter a city block. They were aiming at factories and railway yards but all Berlin knew they had been there. Sunday night they were back again.

The Luftwaffe struck back by making the first raid of any size on London since July, 1941. But it was a puny answer and American troops in the British capital who thought they would learn what the "air blitz" was like saw chiefly the strength of London's "ack-ack," manned largely now by women. Seven German bombers fell to the British antiaircraft and night fighters as against one RAF plane lost over Berlin. This score may hold the secret to a very interesting situation.

Why haven't the Nazis been bombing Britain more extensively? Of course one obvious answer is that they have been very busy elsewhere, especially in Russia. But they use very few planes in Russia in winter. Rommel's air support was starved and the bombing of Algiers and other British-American bases in North Africa has been light. There was no gentlemen's agreement to refrain from bombing London. And it is to be remembered that while the Luftwaffe has only 40 to 80 miles to go, from French bases to London, the RAF must travel about 600 to strike Berlin.

Why, then, have the Nazis in the last year sent over barely enough bombers to keep British defenses alert? Targets in Britain are concentrated as compared with Germany, but so too is the defense. Has the effectiveness of that defense laid such a toll on Nazi raids that Hitler decided they didn't pay? Or have the German concentrated on productior of cargo planes and fighters? Or are they saving up air forces to blast Allied landings in Europe or to spearhead a desperate drive to break the tightening Allied blockade?

The answers are not known, unless to Allied commanders, but some observers are convinced that the Nazis have more planes up their sleeve. And others, like Dorothy Thompson, basing their conclusions on a knowledge of German thinking, predict that Hitler will make some kind of devil-may-care move when he sees he is losing. The Nazis don't dare lose; they will dare almost anything on the chance of winning, ready to pull down the pillars of Europe if they fall.

If they have a last gamble in mind they would likely try it against Britain and there they would indeed need a reservoir of planes. If they hope to fill the skies over Britain while trying to establish beachheads they cannot fritter away any bomber strength. Is that the secret of their apparent weakness even when challenged by the bombing of Berlin?

Lady Thumbers!

Socially speaking, it's not the same world at all these days.

In the United States, the bottom dropped out of a weakening structure of social etiquette when Emily Post blandly informed the Office of War Information that it was both proper and patriotic for women war workers to thumb rides to and from work.

Certain refinements, of course, should be observed in the practice, Mrs. Post was careful to point out. Instead of the familiar thumb gesture, the young lady should point to her identification badge. She should hail only those cars with B or C stickers. Above all, she should not be gabby. Hitch-hiking war workers, she said, should talk only about the weather or the scenery, personal discussions being in bad taste and talk about the job being dangerous.

Mrs. Post's newest amendment to the rules of etiquette was inspired, she told the OWI, by her "admiration for the way women have rallied to the war effort." Some still may not agree with the wisdom of her advice, but it's just another evidence of a fast-whirling world and one certainly has to hang on going around the curves.

"Don't Teach Them to Hate"

The psychologists have a word for it—"emotional dynamic." It means a power or strength or impulse to action in the individual springing from some agitated or aroused mental condition. Certain professional soldiers believe that fighting men should have it, and they are probably right. But it should be a constructive, and not a destructive, feeling. In a war where emphasis is laid on destruction, that last statement may bear analysis.

Prof. E. H. Reeder of the University of Illinois does not believe in stirring up hate in children. Teaching hatred of Japanese or of Nazis arouses emotional prejudices which are likely to be carried into the postwar world and actually prevent the peace we want to accomplish. The better way, says the professor, is to inspire with an intense devotion to the American way of life. This is true of soldiers, as well.

A bomber who destroys a war plant, a troop train, or a concentration of materials is not necessarily impelled by motives of hatred. His feeling is likely to be quite impersonal. The armed forces of the United Nations destroy military machines and their agencies in order that the way of freedom may be preserved. They are merely removing obstacles in the road to progress, and they can undertake the job with spirit because of what they are fighting to save.

Miners, This Is War

The situation in the Pennsylvania hard-coal fields is so complex and the possibilities of solution without Government intervention so slight that the War Labor Board was left little alternative in meeting the paramount demands of war and the public interest except to ask the President to intervene, even if it means sending troops to take over the mines.

Such a step is regrettable and the last thing to be desired, but the need for coal must be filled, even if it means a serious blow to the whole structure of collective bargaining in America.

This is said with full sympathy for the plight of the striking miners. Their actual grievance is that their contract was negotiated in 1941, and they have been left to face the rising cost of living without adequate compensation. The fact that other unions have been granted increases, either through pressures of wartime hiring or the formulas of the War Labor Board, highlights the strikers' complaints.

Their grievance about the increase in dues is secondary but is a factor in the strike because the higher dues came along just at the moment the miners felt the union was failing to push the higher wage matter with sufficient energy. It was the last straw.

There is no easy way out for the War Labor Board. Dues are an internal union affair. They were voted by a majority; they stand on the books. Can the Board legally set aside the laws of the union? Can it do so without establishing a precedent dangerous to the whole fabric of unionism?

In the matter of wages an even more serious question arises. The contract was negotiated by collective bargaining, the cornerstone of union strength. The structure of unionism in America is based on the premise that workers will get more in the way of concessions through collective bargaining. Employers sign these agreements in the assurance the terms will stand for the period of the contract, and that they can plan accordingly. If these agreements become mere scraps of paper, or if the War Labor Board is to set them aside at will, the whole central idea of unions is dealt a body blow.

In the case at hand, the agreement runs out in April. Within the coming weeks new negotiations would be undertaken and there is some reason for supposing the miners would win an increase, although possibly not the $2 a day they are demanding. In the meantime, it was felt that an adjustment allowing overtime pay for Saturday work would tide matters over.

This was basically the suggestion that the War Labor Board left with John L. Lewis to sell to the strikers. Many miners have apparently foolishly and quite irresponsibly rejected it.

So the War Labor Board and the President must now intervene until such time as the strikers comprehend (1) that this is war and that strikes cannot be tolerated, (2) that labor down to the least individual must place the national interest first, (3) that negotiated agreements must mean everything to them, or nothing.

Dora, who is an anti at heart, thinks the Government's drive for typewriters is merely a secret attempt to hamper amateur strategists.

The Bookshelf

Russia in Asia

"Russia is an Asiatic land and I myself am an Asiatic," Stalin once told a Japanese interviewer. Siberia is the reason Russia is Asiatic. This 5,000,000-square-mile expanse stretches thousands of miles farther west than does China, while in the view of Emil Lengyel, Russia is "even more an Eastern power than Japan—her tremendous weight dominates the entire North Pacific area."

Mr. Lengyel has put his news and views into a remarkable book, SIBERIA (New York: Random House. $3.75). This volume is at once lively and encyclopedic. The author spans from prehistoric times, when 13-feet-high woolly mammoths scraped for moss with gnarled tusks, to the troubled political present, and even peeps into the future—"An aggressive country with Siberia in its grasp would be in the position of a spider controlling all the interior lines of communication of its web. It could strike in every direction from its strategical vantage point, while the other countries, the flies, would struggle in vain to extricate themselves from the deadly net."

* * *

Integrating Siberia with American interests, Mr. Lengyel remarks: "The fact that Siberia is a little less than 40 miles from our shores in Alaska stirred us to the realization of the anomaly of our former policy toward Russia." Today we have to divide friend from foe and "Siberia may well be considered a symbol of that fight. It is a new country, rich in natural resources, in energy and in promise. It may soon become the battlefield upon which the future of mankind will be decided."

No details have been spared (and some are piquant) in laying the background for these statements. There are high tales of adventure by such men as the ill-starred voyager who gave his name to Bering Sea; the futile but Siberia-publicizing Ledyard, the uncrowned ruler of Russian America; Baranov, who founded the town of Sitka, and many others.

The one great story of Siberia is that of the building of the Trans-Siberian railroad, and this is given full recounting till the day in 1916 when Imperial Russia could boast the longest rail line in the world—4,700 miles in Siberia, and 1,000 miles more in European Russia—though by no means a perfect job:

* * *

"The economies of the Russian Imperial Bank directors had their effect upon the line. Penny-pinching meant that the rails were made of light metal, and every time the 'express' rattled by at the rate of 20 miles an hour, the rails on the curves were crushed and had to be replaced. Such 'accidents' occurred as frequently as four times a week. The embankments were too narrow and steep; hence the tracks subsided often and trains were stopped while cave-ins were repaired. The freight trains, because they were too long and the cars too heavy, were damaging to the frail tracks."

The story by no means stops there. Improvements were made on the line, but finally Russia was to lose vital portions of it to Japan in Manchuria. This great artery, "itself a revolution in a revolutionary land," has played some part in history and may play a great deal more before the ultimate questions of Siberia have been shaken down to their solution. R. G.

Our Readers Say—

Worth Pondering

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is inspiring and strengthening to ponder the following compilation of statements:

"There is another preparation demanded of the nation beyond and beside the preparation of weapons of war; there is demanded of us also the preparation of our hearts." President Roosevelt.

"Let us put our trust, as I do, in God." His Majesty the King.

"It is my constant anxiety and prayer that I and the nation should be on the Lord's side." Abraham Lincoln.

"My only hope for the world is the bringing of the human mind into contact with Divine Revelation." W. E. Gladstone.

"Thank Him, to whom alone victory belongs." General Foch.

"The Lord hath done great things for us." General Townsend.

"God has strengthened us." General Marshall.

"I have made it a habit to bring all my problems to God, professional and private. The help He gives is certain and convincing." Lieutenant-General Sir W. C. S. Dobbie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Acting Governor, Malta.

"Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain." The Psalmist.

"If God be for us who can be against us." Paul.

MRS. CHERRIE F. JONES
Toronto

Brewers' Priority Ratings

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Over 1,000,000 persons employed by alcoholic beverage industry." This little tribute to their public spirit was an advertisement appearing in the New York subways several years ago under the sponsorship of the liquor interests. The temperance organizations should publicize that advertisement.

Likewise in the critical materials field, the liquor interests are in competition with the war effort. According to a purchasing engineer of an Army arsenal in process of construction, it is somewhat discouraging to reflect that the brewers have as high a priority rating for replacement parts as does the TNT plant under construction.

Morristown, N. J. VIRGINIA W. KOFFMAN

Cheer on a Cold Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After having some trying experiences due to the cold, I picked up The Christian Science Monitor and read "On Catching a Runaway Heifer," by John Gould. Having lived on a farm as a child, I could appreciate the situation, and I laughed until the tears came. The description was clear and clever. Let us have more from his pen in the same spirit of fun. MRS. LOUISE B. LEWIS

Glens Falls, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Melting Away

The Creative Artist in Him

The North African sky of late afternoon was fender over the little town in Algeria where 20-year-old Ben Ali Ahmed sat outside his father's house painting an intricate design on a huge terra-cotta vase. Nonchalantly, he developed the elaborate Moorish decoration with the brush, disdaining to make preliminary pencil markings, yet the part already finished suggested that it had been created in some mystic drape-hung studio with eye-burning concentration. With no back-support, he sat on the corner of a stone step, his knees spread wide to accommodate the vase, the brush he used so clumsy and worn that an American schoolchild would have scorned it.

So clearly fixed in Ben Ali's memory were the traditional designs that he had watched his father and grandfather making for as long as he could remember, that he could build them as a bricklayer lays brick, bit by bit, and with no more concentration. As I returned day after day to watch the design in the making, it sometimes appeared such a jumble that I thought with some alarm: "Now, surely, he has got himself into trouble." But soon Ben Ali would put the finish lines in that particular section and the seemingly meaningless mass would fuse into beautiful design. In the gold-brown depths of Ben Ali's Eastern eyes there was tolerant amusement at my wonder.

On the road, farmers returning from the fields rode tiny asses, their primitive wooden plows slung before them. They wished for Ben Ali that Allah might go with him; he replied mechanically. In the distance a shepherd-boy played on his reeds, and from a stone wall across the narrow street a green lizard stared at the artist at work but stood poised to run. Ben Ali was unaware of the hillsides crowded with gray-green olive trees and, as it happened to be spring, flecked with brilliant wild flowers. For him, the almond and fig and apricot trees did not exist, or the oleanders in the valley.

* * *

Several times during a week I went back to watch the progress of the design, and wondered what Ben Ali would do when the long job ended. Would he set a green branch on his roof peak in triumph? . . . At last I watched him put the final line on the big vase. His father evidently had been waiting for this moment also, for he came from the house carrying on his shoulder another vase, and placed it on the ground before Ben Ali. The boy pushed aside his completed work, put the blank vase between his knees, and began another and different design.

Seeing me about so often, Ben Ali had gradually conquered shyness. One day he asked suddenly: "Is it true that in America there are no camels or donkeys on the streets?" With the first sign of eagerness that I had seen in him, he continued: "That is a thing difficult to imagine, but I should like it very much. To see nothing but automobiles! Then one could *move*." He never stopped working, and it was clear that he had already forgotten me as he conversed with himself: "I could enjoy a country where everyone is always in rapid motion. Here one dies of inaction."

Ben Ali stood the vase on its base. "Please to wait a moment," he said, and went into the house. He returned with a letter open in his hand and began to read parts of it to me, explaining: "From my best man-friend, who has made a position for himself in the United States. Already he is a clerk in an importing house, and there is no limit to what he may achieve. Listen to what he says: 'America is wonderful. Take as an example the public library. You go into any public library with only a small piece of cardboard. You select any book you wish. You hand it to a pleasant woman with your cardboard, and she looks with frankness into your eyes with no veils or humbug between. She marks your cardboard, she gives you the book, and you can take it to your room, or to the park, or anywhere that you like. You can use that valuable book as if you had bought it yourself. And all this because they trust you. It is wonderful.'"

Ben Ali read some lines silently. "This would not interest you," he said. "He wishes me to experiment with the packing of a special type of dates which grow in this region. According to his ideas, they could be exported." He turned the page.

"But here he tells of the parks which, it seems, are imbued with the same liberality as the libraries. It is like having your own large estate—in short, the life of a Sultan. Also, he never ceases to mention the free night-schools, and concerts and lectures at which one does not have to pay. From all this it is easy to see that in the United States a person is considered as an individual, even if he is not so fortunate as to come from an influential family. And my friend tells that it makes one want to work hard to justify all the trust that people have in one. He finishes by saying that he likes America. Lucky he, who went there before the quota was filled."

Ben Ali placed the vase between his knees. "What does a person have here? Only quietness." And surely enough, the bloom of bougainvillea massed on an entire side of Ben Ali's house made no noise. Neither did the heavy roses in the little garden, the violets and wild hyacinths in the valley, or the soft fat dates growing on the palms. "Our country does not *make* anything," he said.

* * *

"But I do not mean," he looked at me with sternness, "that I approve of everything in America." Ben Ali's father, sitting inside his door brushing another design on another vase, probably had never heard his son express his ambitions. The elderly man came to the door and stood looking over steel-rimmed spectacles at his astonishing offspring. For several minutes he stared at Ben Ali's back then, wagging his head in bewilderment, returned inside.

I said to Ben Ali: "Do you realize that this work you do so easily and well would be impossible for most of us? Only a fortunate few can create beauty."

"You refer to this?" he asked with a deprecating shrug. "This work is not of the times. Persons but look at it, and that is all. It has no use. I shall tell you what I would enjoy to do—a work that is fit for a man—nothing less than to build automobiles!"

GUIDO ROSA

The Wide Horizon

What About the 40-Hour Week?

By Robert R. Mullen

WASHINGTON

The question of setting aside the wages-and-hours law for the duration continues to be a much-debated step in the country at large as well as in Washington. Farmers want the work week extended to at least forty-eight hours, so do some industrialists. Those calling for greater economy feel that cutting down overtime wages would cause the war to cost less, while parents and others are constantly writing to editors to inquire why it is their boy should receive only the Army's meager $50 a month while Bill Doakes across the street makes $100 a week plus at the shipyards.

This newspaper has pointed out that war industries are working well over forty hours a week, but has asked whether a longer week in non-war plants would not enable those plants to get along with fewer workers, releasing a substantial number of sorely needed man hours for war work.

In the last few days, this writer has explored Washington opinion on the subject, and offers this digest of the prevalent official views. They do not constitute a final answer to the demand for legislative action to encourage a longer work week, but they offer some interesting explanations of the Administration's reluctance to act.

* * *

In answer to the question whether setting aside the wage and hour law, or lifting the work week to forty-eight hours, would not release more workers now in non-war plants to war factories, the answer is yes. But it is the Administration view that many negative factors offset the possible benefits.

For one thing, it is pointed out that the Government is very anxious to minimize migration of labor. At present in many "soft goods" areas, or those still devoted chiefly to production of civilian goods—there is no labor shortage. To lengthen the work week would cause unemployment, and force migration, making the housing situation in some war-industry areas more acute and sowing seeds of extreme postwar dislocations.

To the argument that removal of the requirement for paying overtime wages after forty hours, or until after forty-eight hours of work, would ease some of the competition farmers face in retaining help against the lure of the factories, and to the argument that reduction in overtime payments would lessen the cost of war, this is said:

Most of the union agreements, running back in the case of the A. F. of L. for many years, and in the C. I. O. since it was formed, have included provision for overtime payments after forty, or fewer, hours. Now, those shops that are not unionized have in most instances so remained because they met union scales or better. If the law were abrogated, they would certainly insist, and it would only be fair to comply, that union agreements also be set aside. Otherwise, they would (1) be faced with immediate prospect of having to sign an agreement with a union, (2) be in a very unfavorable position vis-à-vis their unionized competitor in the labor recruiting market.

To set aside union agreements would be deemed a body blow to the labor movement and would meet the sharpest resistance.

* * *

There is another factor, and in Washington they say it is advanced by some of the industrial leaders themselves. It concerns bad effects upon morale and work effort that would result from drastic scaling down of wages. It is pointed out that in aircraft, shipyard and many other industries great volumes of workers were recruited by the higher wages. For some, perhaps a great many, the overtime payments were the deciding thing in causing a worker to leave a more secure job, or in persuading him to commute long distances or put up with unhappy living conditions. To depress his wages would rankle. In Washington there is a prevalent belief it would be a most disturbing step.

On the positive side, it is felt that the forty-hour law has caused industries to go out and recruit new workers and train them, broadening the working base and adding much more to production now than would be the case had industry simply taken the short cut to enlarged production earlier by working their help longer hours.

There may come a time in the war effort when the general shortage of manpower is such, when the need for economy is so great, and when non-war goods production is so concentrated it must work longer hours, that suspension of the wage and hour law would be useful; but that moment is not yet in sight, at least not in official Washington.

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